The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786.---VOL. 89.---NO. 93. TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1876. THREE CENTS A COPY---$8 PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—The Algerian insurrection has ended.

—Belknap commenced to walk the plank yesterday.

—There was an $80,000 fire at Milford, Indiana, on Sunday night.

—The horse racing season of 1876 promises to be an unusually brilliant one.

—The trial of the "crooked" whisky cases will commence in New Orleans on Thursday.

—It is said that the President will veto the bill reducing the salary of the President to $25,000.

—The incendiary's torch brought about a $75,000 fire at Danville, Kentucky, on Saturday night.

—Judge Davis, of the United States Supreme Court, is said to be the coming Democratic Presidential candidate.

—The Prime Minister of Japan will visit this country and Europe next summer. His mission has not as yet transpired.

—Property has depreciated in Chicago forty per cent., in New York thirty per cent. and in Boston twenty-five per cent.

—The Centennial grounds are now cleared and there will be no admittance to others han workmen until the regular opening.

—The Chamber of Commerce yesterday had something to say again in the question of freight rates. Nothing like keeping at it.

—Clarence Stephens, nephew of Alexander H. Stephens, was married last week to a wealthy Georgian belle, Mamie Hamilton.

—Miss Minnie Hauck, the brilliant American prima donna, it is announced, will shortly marry an eminent officer of the Italian army.

—Orestes A. Brownson who has lived at Detroit since the discontinuance of his famous *Review*, died in that city yesterday, aged seventy-two.

—Mlle. Titiens and ex-Senator Rutan and lady, of Pennsylvania, were passengers for Europe by the steamer Germania, of the White Star line, on Saturday.

—Col. Thomas A. Scott was brought before the committee at Harrisburg, last night, to tell what he knew about the boom bill. He "didn't know nuffin'."

—The House at Harrisburg yesterday refused to suspend the rules to consider a resolution in reference to Chinese importation, but will tackle the business to-day.

—The race horse "Golden Gate" was sold to James Ainsworth, of San Francisco, yesterday and will remain on the Pacific Slope to participate in the great race next fall.

—Rear Admiral Rodgers goes upon the rack now, and it is in order for him to rise and explain about those charges made so specifically against him in San Francisco, as noted elsewhere.

—If Belknap had been as excessively timid about going into that post tradership selling as he is now in facing the music he would perhaps never have had cause for his present painful nervousness.

—A special to the New York *Tribune* says the President is understood to have lost faith in Gen. Babcock finally, and, in the polished language of Administrative circles, to have "thrown him overboard."

—Some of the Washington papers assert that a prominent officer of the House was some years ago sentenced to State Prison for arson. It is said that the matter is now being quietly investigated, and that the details of the case will soon be published.

—Mr. Moody's trip to Florida, of which so much has been said, will only be for the purpose of taking his family, the members of which have been in delicate health, to their home at Northfield, Mass. Mr. Sankey will pass the summer at his old home in New Castle, this State.

—Advices from China by the steamer Crocus which arrived at San Francisco yesterday, state that a disastrous epidemic is prevailing near Souchow. Death is almost immediate after an attack, and several villages have been depopulated. The medical authorities do not understand the disease.

—Why a city like Brooklyn, which is so full of "general cussedness," should be free from whisky rings has been a mystery all along. But it need puzzle nobody any longer. The fact is now coming to light that among its other rascalities Brooklyn does quite an active business in the crooked whisky line.

—A statement furnished by the Auditor shows the present condition of the State debt of Louisiana to be: New consolidated bonds issued, in place of valid bonds exchanged, $9,035,388; valid outstanding bonds and warrants not yet funded $4,710,-000, which, if all are funded in new consols at sixty cents on the dollar, will make the total State debt $11,861,387.

—Brazil's Emperor hurries his sight-seeing as one that has no time to spare. Rather a bizarre impression must he left upon his mind by pairing in one day attendance at a Roman Catholic Cathedral and at the revival services of the Hippodrome, along with visits to Central Park menagerie, a police station, and the Newsboys' Home, besides sitting for a photograph.

—The Philadelphia *North American and United States Gazette* appeared yesterday in a handsome new dress of type, and sailing under the abbreviated title of *The North American*. This journal is the oldest daily paper published in America. It is a high-toned, ably edited and a thoroughly reliable paper and fills a place in the front rank, among the best newspapers of the country.

—As "the backbone" of winter appears to be broken, the change may be noted in this wise:

> The Spring arrives; the swelling buds
> Peer like a just corrected child;
> The wilful goose northward squawking scuds
> Before the south breeze, gross and wild;
> Old Horace growls and slips away;
> The Sun once more benignant smiles;
> Night's reign is shortened, and the day
> Heaps sunshine up in golden piles.

—Annie Louise Cary will go to her father's house in Durham, Me., on her arrival from Europe in June, and will bring tokens of her successful tour in Europe, among them a large pendant with an immense diamond in the centre, surrounded by two rows of smaller brilliants; another handsome pendant with a large pearl surrounded by diamonds, four handsome bracelets, and no end of lesser gifts.

—The Secretary of the Treasury will send to New York to-day $6,500,000 of bonds to be sold for proceeds to pay judgments under the Alabama claims award. He will at the same time issue a notice that interest on the bonds will cease on May 1, and that after that date the warrants for calimants will be paid by the department. The bonds sold are a portion of those in which the original Geneva award of $15,000,000 was funded.

—It is a fashion with Dom Pedro to snub "reception" committees. When he visited Egypt, a few years ago, the vessel which contained him was boarded upon her arrival by the magnificent staff of the Khedive, who urged the acceptance of official courtesies of an elaborate kind, General Stone, commanding the Khedive's troops, being the spokesman. Dom Pedro listened politely, replied only "It is impossible," and slipping quietly into the captain's barge, was rowed ashore, where he took a hack for the hotel, to the great disappointment of the would-be powder-burners. But it is an old adage that history will repeat itself, and this time it seems it did.

—The Brooklyn *Argus* has had an interview with Mrs. Sinclair, who takes issue with Mr. O'Conor, though in a rather indefinite way. The substance of what she says is in this paragraph: "I never have questioned Mr. O'Conor's legal right to exact a liberal fee in this case. The question is as to his moral right. Viewed in that light there is no legitimate ground on which I can regard his actions in a complimentary or defensible light. Mr. O'Conor has been very many times bitterly attacked during his career, but this is the first time that he appears in print with defense or denial. If my statements are so immaterial and unfounded, as he says they are, why is he so evidently alarmed about them?"

—The attacks recently made upon Mr. Blaine's domestic life recall those made fifty years ago on Gen. Jackson, which he always thought hastened the death of his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached. He never forgave those who had raked up the romantic history of his marriage, and unjustly accompanied it by insinuations and innuendoes. Some of the slanders had appeared in a Washington paper devoted to the interests of Mr. Adams, and edited by Mr. Watterson, a gentleman of literary ability, who was also Librarian of Congress. No sooner was Gen. Jackson installed at the White House than Mr. Watterson was unceremoniously "rotated," and Mr. Mehan, a very clever gentleman, but possessing no qualifications for the place, was installed as his successor.

K.

—The cap-stone was laid upon the highest tower of the Philadelphia Y. M. C. A. building on Saturday afternoon in the presence of about twenty persons. After a hymn and a prayer by Rev. Dr. Nevin, Mr. John Wanamaker addressed the gathering, stating that the members of the Association had solemnly pledged themselves that the building should not be used for the purposes of the Association until $134,000, the debt of the Association which has not yet been met, shall have been fully subscribed. "Until this sum is raised," said he, "we shall nail a sign on the doors which shall read, 'Not to be opened until every cent of the debt is subscribed.'" Preparations were then made for laying the cap-stone with the silver trowel, which had been used in laying the corner-stone, and, as the stone sank into its permanent resting place, the President said: "In the name of Him whom we serve, and the thousands of young men who will find a shelter in this building, I lay this cap-stone." After a few words from Mr. G. W. Mears, and the doxology, the little party wended their way earthwards.

FIRST EDITION.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

The Bill to Enlarge the Powers of Aldermen Killed.

A Resolution in Opposition to the Importation of Chinese Laborers.

Col. Scott Before the Boom Investigators.

Five Minutes' Examination Shows that He Knows Nothing About the Bill.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, April 17, 1876.

HOUSE.

The House met at 3 o'clock but a quorum not being present, the House took a recess until 4:30.

Game and Game Fish.

Mr. SPANG called up the supplementary act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish on second reading. Passed.

This bill is one of importance, and intended to protect persons engaged in any manufacturing interests in the State accustomed to washing iron or other ores and coal preparatory to its use for cokeing or burning in furnaces, and requires them to prepare a tank or other suitable receptacle into which the culm or coal dirt may be collected, so that the same, or sediment therefrom, so far as protection may be kept from passing into any rivers or streams in the Commonwealth.

Mr. SPANG offered a substitute for section two, which provides that where the plaintiff or prosecutor is a constable or public officer, and fails to recover the penalty prescribed in the original act, the costs shall be charged upon the proper county, and allowed as other county charges are audited and allowed, and where the plaintiff or prosecutor is a private citizen, the costs shall abide the event of the suit or prosecution, and be paid as in other cases.

Bills on First Reading.

Several bills passed the House on first reading, among which was a bill repealing the local option law in West Newton.

EVENING SESSION.

The Aldermen's Bill.

The House met in evening session at 7:30 o'clock, and resumed consideration of the bill to enlarge and extend the jurisdiction of aldermen and justices of the peace in cities of the second and third class.

Mr. SMITH (Chester) raised the point of order that the adoption of the amendment to the first section making the provisions of the bill general rendered the bill unconstitutional by being altered from its original purpose.

The Speaker decided the point well taken and the bill was dropped. This puts a quietus upon the iniquitous bill, which was sought to be "roostered" through. It was espoused and championed by the aldermen themselves, the press and entire people being opposed to such unwarrantable stretch of power as this bill would have conferred. A laughable argument was made that the bill was for the protection of the people. Yes, such protection as vultures give to lambs; covering and devouring them.

Importation of Chinese.

Mr. RINGGOLD submitted the following:

WHEREAS, Information comes from the State of California that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have contracts to bring Chinese by thousands weekly, offering their labor at seventy-five per cent. less than that of American workmen, thus causing thousands of workmen to go idle and families to be reduced to poverty for the want of employment to support them, therefore, be it

Resolved, That to protect Pennsylvania labor our Senators be instructed and our Representatives in Congress requested to use all constitutional means to prevent such destructive labor from being imported into America.

The House refused to suspend the rules to consider the resolution, and it lays over until to-morrow.

Bills Considered on Second Reading.

An act to authorize bridge companies incorporated by special acts to issue preferred stock and borrow money by issuing bonds secured by mortgage to an amount not exceeding one-half the capital stock of such corporation. Passed.

An act to permit voters interested to decide upon the further construction of roads which the supervisors of township roads have failed to complete for a period of more than six years. Passed.

An act to repeal the act authorizing the school directors of the Youghiogheny independent school district, in Sewickley township, Westmoreland county, to levy and collect a per capita tax for school purposes. Passed.

An act to authorize turnpike companies to reduce the number of their managers or directors. Passed.

An act to establish a State Board of Agriculture. Passed.

An act to compel the appointment of deputy sheriffs in this Commonwealth and restricting their traveling fees. Passed.

An act to enlarge the powers heretofore granted to individuals to erect piers in any river of the Commonwealth so far as relates to fixing the precise location of such piers. Passed.

An act to provide for the equalization of taxes on mackinery in the Commonwealth. Negatived.

A supplementary act fixing the salaries of officers of the Commonwealth, the number of clerks to be employed in the several departments, fixing the salaries of the messengers to the Governor, Auditor General and Secretary of Internal Affairs at twelve hundred dollars each. Passed.

An act fixing the compensation of County Commissioners in counties containing less than one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants. Passed.

An act to correct errors in transcribing the act relative to the sale and traffic in mineral water or other bottles. Passed.

An act to establish technical departments in connection with the public high schools. Passed.

An act to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Courts of Common Pleas of this Commonwealth in altering, amending and improving charters. Passed.

An act to secure to children the benefit of an elementary education.

An act to enlarge the jurisdiction of aldermen in cities of the second and third class.

Mr. HAYS moved to indefinitely postpone the bill, seconded by Mr. LONG, which was carried, but on motion of Mr. ZERN the vote was reconsidered.

Mr. GEMMILL (York) offered the following amendment, which was agreed to:

"Extending the provisions of the bill to all Justices of the Peace in the Commonwealth."

Messrs. HAYS and SMITH (Chester) opposed the passage of the bill.

Pending consideration of the bill the House adjourned.

The Boom Investigation.

By some means a subpœna was served on Col. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, to appear before the Boom Investigating Committee, and he was put to the trouble of coming up specially from Philadelphia to put in an appearance, which he did at 7½ o'clock this evening. The committee gave him a prompt hearing, and in less than five minutes the Colonel had answered every question that they could devise or desired to ask. The result was that he had never seen the bill, knew nothing about the inclinations of any member in regard to it, or about any matter affecting either side of the bill, in regard to payments or promises, or anything whatsoever. It is rather to be regretted that so busy a man as Colonel Scott should be called away from the arduous duties of his office to ride two hundred and ten miles for less than five minutes' examination on a subject of which he knew seemingly nothing in the world. But perhaps his failure to respond promptly would have been made the occasion of unjust and uncharitable criticism.

K.

Capt. Eads Wants Some Money.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—The *Republican* says the ship Pegassus drawing eighteen feet eight inches, and the bark Alfo, eighteen feet nine inches, went to sea through the Southwest Pass on Sunday without detention. A petition to the Secretary of War was being circulated to-day, asking the removal of the Government dredge boat to the South Pass to aid in procuring twenty feet, so that Capt. Eads can obtain his first installment of pay from Government. He claims that at high tide he has obtained fifteen feet six inches through the jetties to the gulf. A counter petition is being circulated setting forth that to remove the dredgeboat from its present public labor to aid in a private enterprise would embarrass the public service and that the Southwest Pass would fill up before the South Pass could be opened and thus the commerce of New Orleans would be bottled up.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The Impeachment Trial of Belknap.

THE JURISDICTION OF THE SENATE DENIED.

The Matter Taken Under Advisement.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1876.

SENATE.

The Impeachment Trial.

There was unusual activity in the chamber this morning, preparing for the impeachment trial of W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War. In the area in front of the presiding officer tables were placed for the counsel of Belknap and for the managers on the part of the House. In the space in the rear of the Senators' seats chairs were placed for members of the House. When the Senate was called to order there was not a seat to be obtained in the galleries. A large portion of the gentlemen's gallery on the left of the diplomatic gallery was reserved for ladies in addition to the regular gallery. A large majority of the audience was composed of ladies.

After the journal of Thursday's proceedings had been read, various petitions and memorials were presented, but at half-past twelve legislative business was suspended, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the articles of impeachment. After a proclamation by the Sergeant-at-Arms, Chief Justice Waite administered the oath to Senators Allison, Burnside, Christiancy, Dennis, Conkling, Caperton, Goldthwaite, Howe, Jones (Maine), Ransom and Robertson, who were not present when the other Senators were sworn a few days ago. Senators Alcorn, Johnson (Virginia), English, Patterson and Woodleigh were not present to take the oath. The Secretary was ordered to notify the House that the Senate was ready to proceed with the trial, and that seats had been provided for the members.

At 12:55 ex-Secretary Belknap, with his counsel, Messrs. Carpenter, Black and Blair, entered and proceeded to a table provided for them. The ex-Secretary was leaning on the arm of Mr. Carpenter, and took a seat between him and Judge Black. He appeared very nervous, and began reading, but soon dropped the pamphlet and conversed with the counsel. The managers of impeachment and members of the House appeared at one o'clock, but a quarter of an hour had almost elapsed before all were seated, when the minutes of the session of the Senate as a court of impeachment held on the 5th inst. were read. The return on the writ served upon the ex-Secretary having been read, and the Sergeant-at-Arms having called upon him to answer, Mr. Carpenter read and had filed a plea denying the jurisdiction of the Senate to try Belknap upon the articles of impeachment, as he was not an officer of the United States at the time such articles were found and presented to the Senate, that he has not since been nor is not now in office of the United States, but was and is a private citizen of the United States and of the State of Iowa.

Mr. LORD, on the part of the managers, asked time to be allowed them until the 19th inst., to consider what replication shall be made to the plea of Belknap, and it was so ordered.

The managers and counsel for the accused having, in reply to a question of the President *pro tempore*, said they had nothing further to propose, the Senate sitting as a court of impeachment was adjourned until Wednesday next, and resumed consideration of legislative business.

Pinchback's Claim.

Mr. MITCHELL, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to which was referred the question as to the proper amount of compensation to be paid P. B. S. Pinchback, late contestant for a seat from Louisiana, reported a resolution directing Pinchback to pay to the compensation and mileage of Senator from the beginning of the term for which he was a contestant to the termination of the contest by the Senate. Ordered printed and to lie on the table.

Deficiency Appropriations.

The Committee on Appropriations reported the House deficiency appropriation bill, with amendments, including the following: To pay for the transportation, custody, exhibition and return of United States property to be exhibited at the Centennial, $15,000; for the Interior Department, $18,-500; for the War Department, $14,000; for the Treasury Department, 21,000; for the Smithsonian Institute, $5,000; for the United States Commission on Food Fishes, $25,000.

Forfeited Railway Lands.

A bill was reported favorably by Mr. HITCHCOCK from the Select Committee on Railroads on the House bill declaring forfeited to the United States all lands not heretofore granted or forfeited to any railroad authorized by the State of Kansas to run from Leavenworth via Lawrence to the southern line of the State, with a branch from Lawrence to Kansas river. Also which the supervisors of township roads have failed to complete for a period of more than six years. Passed.

An act to repeal the act authorizing the school directors of the Youghiogheny independent school district, in Sewickley township, Westmoreland county, to levy and collect a per capita tax for school purposes. Passed.

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HOUSE.

The Kilbourne Case.

The debate on the Kilbourne *habeas corpus* case to-day was interrupted by the House proceeding in a body to the Senate to attend the impeachment trial of the late Secretary of War. Returning therefrom by discussion was resumed.

Mr. TUCKER proposed an amendment to the resolution reported by a majority of the Judiciary Committee directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to appear by counsel before the Court, and to make a motion to quash or dismiss the writ, or to take such other procedure as he should be advised, to raise the question of the legality and propriety of the writ on the facts stated in the petition and complaint, and as a preliminary to any return to the same, and that in the meantime the custody of Kilbourne be released, and not produce it without a further order of the House.

A long and bitter debate ensued between Messrs. BLAINE and TUCKER, at the conclusion of which the amendment was rejected.

The substitute offered by Mr. Lynde, directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to make a return to the writ and to produce Kilbourne before the Court was adopted—yeas 165, nays 75.

The great body of the Republican members and nearly all of the Democratic members voted for the substitute.

The Impeachment Trial.

Mr. RANDALL offered a resolution that in further proceedings with the impeachment case the House shall appear before the Senate only by its managers. Adopted.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. MCCRARY introduced the following bills, which were referred:

To create a sinking fund of liquidation of Government bonds advanced to the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Also in reference to the cancellation of mortgages.

Adjourned.

PACIFIC COAST CORRUPTION.

Serious Charges Against Admiral Rodgers—Alleged Misappropriation of Money.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—The *Chronicle*, this morning, in a three column sensational article, charges Admiral Rodgers, President of the Spalding Court Martial, of being open to the same charges as those against Spalding in permitting Ellis T. Armstrong, foreman of the machinists' yards and docks on Mare Island, to absent himself from duty the greater portion of the time, drawing pay all the time in violation of the regulations; that he was also interested in the result of the trial, as all Spalding's orders and vouchers passed his hands for approval; also that on the strength of an order from the Navy Department authorizing the expenditure of $10,000 for rebuilding the steamer Monterey, with implied consent to devote a sum to rebuilding in the yards the schooner Joe Smith, the pleasure yacht Fredo was built at a cost of $45,000, and nothing done to the Monterey or Joe Smith; that the steam launch Nellie was also built without the authority of the department, and no report of the cost thereof. The cost was about $25,000, and was charged to work on the steamer Mohican and other objects. It is also stated that Judge Advocate Hagner has received several telegraphic orders from Washington to allow no politics to be brought into the case, and that Hagner was sent here to convict Spalding and shelter certain high officials who are interested in the matter. It also alleges that extensive fraud exists in the contract with the Vallejo water works to supply the navy yard with water, in which M. J. Wright, postmaster at Vallejo, is largely interested, and plainly intimates that Senator Sargent is at the bottom of the whole system of corruption in the naval and Treasury affairs on the coast.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, April 17.—Arrived—The steamship Ohio, from Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Arrived—The steamer City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

Petition for the Pardon of Con Maguire.

DECISION IN THE ILLINOIS RAILROAD CASES.

The Silver Bill Signed by the President.

BIDS INVITED FOR FIVE PER CENT. BONDS.

General Grant's Position on the Presidency.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1876.

Petition for the Pardon of Maguire.

Senator Bogy and Congressmen Stone, Wells and Kehr, representing St. Louis, accompanied George Balne, of that city, to the Executive Mansion this morning, and presented to the President a petition of citizens of St. Louis, asking for the pardon of Con Maguire. The President, after hearing remarks in support of the petition, immediately referred it to Attorney General Pierrepont, and authorized the gentlemen presenting it to inform the Attorney General that there was no objection to his telegraphing Judge Treat or District Attorney Dyer to stay proceedings until time is afforded to receive their recommendations.

Bonds on the Market.

The following circular has been issued:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
"WASHINGTON, April 17, 1876. }

"Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 11, 1876, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay judgments of the Commissioners of Alabama Claims, bids will be received at the Treasury Department until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 24th inst., and opened immediately thereafter, for the sale of five per cent. coupon or registered bonds of the funded loan of 1881, authorized by the acts of July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871, bearing interest payable quarterly from May 1, 1876, in lots not less than $500,000 to the total amount of $5,883,000. These bonds will be sold for gold, and payment therefor must be made within three days after the acceptance by the department of the bid. Each bid must be accompanied by a good deposit of two per cent. of the amount thereof, and no bid at less than par in coin will be considered. Payment may be made at the office of the Assistant Treasurer at New York, and the bonds will be delivered at the Treasury in Washington, or, if preferred, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, at the expense of the purchasers. The department reserves the right to reject proposals that are not deemed advantageous to the Government. Proposals should be marked "Sealed proposals for loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

[Signed] "B. H. BRISTOW,
"Secretary."

President Grant's Position.

As the canvass for the Presidency grows more earnest it is becoming quite common for the friends of candidates to try to gain some advantage for their favorite by claiming that he is preferred by President Grant, or that the Administration will exert its influence in his behalf. The numerous recent story of this kind has been that the President is in favor of the nomination of Senator Conkling, and that the power of the Administration will be used to further his ambition. Now, there is not a word of truth in any of these statements that the President is for any one against Mr. Morton, or any other recognized Republican who may seek the nomination. The President's position is correctly stated by saying that between candidates recognized as Republican he will remain entirely neutral, using neither his personal influence nor the patronage of the Government for the assistance or against the success of any one of them. This is a fact which cannot be successfully disputed in regard to the past, and there is the best reason to believe that the purpose which has heretofore guided will continue to the end of the canvass.

National Bank Stockholders.

The reply of the Controller of the Currency to a call of the House for a list of all the stockholders in national banks, is ready to be delivered. The list contains a great many thousand names, and the document, which will be sent to the House, is so voluminous as to be entirely useless. It has been prepared at a cost of $5,000. It is said, though nobody knows much about it, that the late Statistician who died the day of publication calling for this list thought he was doing a very clever thing in getting the House to vote blindly for information, which would reveal the names of all the members who were guilty of the crime of owning bank stock. He supposed they would not vote for a direct inquiring of the Controller what members of Congress held national bank stock, and so he took this round about method, which has resulted in bringing in a mass of material from which he will not be able to glean the information.

The Illinois Railroad Cases.

The United States Supreme Court this afternoon reversed the decision of the lower courts in the Illinois Railroad cases, holding that the railroad's remedy for alleged excessive or illegal taxation is not by injunctions, but only by suits at law after paying the taxes.

Silver Currency.

The Treasury regulations to govern the issue of silver currency were a subject of considerable talk at the Treasury to-day, but have not yet been fully determined upon. They may be issued to-morrow, but there is a possibility of a delay of two or three days before they are completed.

The Silver Bill Signed.

The President to-day signed the act to provide for the deficiency in the Printing and Engraving Bureau of the Treasury Department and for the issue of silver coin of the United States in place of fractional currency.

RIVER DISASTERS.

Towboat Collides with the Bridge at Hannibal, Mo., and is Completely Wrecked—Ten Lives Lost.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—The towboat Dictator, belonging to Huse, Loomis & Co., ice dealers of this city, collided with the bridge at Hannibal, Mo., this morning, and was completely wrecked.

The Missourian's special from Hannibal, referring to the wreck, says: The boat struck the bridge at half past three o'clock. She was going up stream, and as she emerged from the long end of the draw she was swung around by the current and struck the pier amidships, where she hung about three minutes, when she careened, parted in the middle and went down; but in doing so her barges were raised up and the shore span of the bridge lifted from the pier and thrown into the river.

The following are the names of the lost: Pat. Carey, Dick Cronse and Frank Schelgman, deck hands; Charles Brown and Seiser, deck hands; Wm. Foster, second engineer; Henry Young, clerk, and the cook, a cabin-boy, and the pumper on the barge, names unknown. The boat is a total loss, and the whereabouts of the wreck cannot be found.

Later—The Emperor of Brazil and suite left for San Francisco to-night, via the Erie road. The Empress remains here.

Business Failure.

Rice & Bro., fancy goods dealers, have failed. Their liabilities are $150,000.

Judge Speir, in the special term of the Superior Court to-day, on motion of the counsel for Rufus Hatch, granted an injunction against Sidney Dillon and Jay Gould to prevent them from attempting in any way to dissolve the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The complainant alleges on information and belief how Gould and others got a controlling interest in the Pacific Mail, and embroiled with the Panama Railroad, thereby injuring it in the interest of the Union Pacific Railroad, and that the defendants mean to apply for a receiver of the Pacific, and that the plaintiffs pray that the defendants be removed as directors of the Pacific Mail.

The Paper Legal Tender Snagged and Sunk in the Arkansas River.

MEMPHIS, April 17.—The steamer Legal Tender, which left here on Saturday evening for Little Rock, struck a snag and was sunk last night about forty miles below Pine Bluff. The latest reports state that she is settling and badly broken, and will probably prove a total loss. She was owned by Hardin & Newland, of this city, and valued at $9,000. She was insured for $6,000 in the Old Dominion of Richmond, Farmers, Mechanics and Manufacturers of Hamilton, O., and Globe of Chicago, equally divided. The cargo was valued at about $8,000; insured for $6,000, principally in local companies here. It was principally saved in a damaged condition.

Dom Pedro.

NEW YORK, April 17, 1876.

Emperor Dom Pedro and suite start this evening for San Francisco via the Erie and Chicago line. While driving this morning the carriage containing the Emperor and his Minister was run into and badly smashed, but the distinguished occupants were uninjured. Another carriage being obtained, the drive was continued.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

Turkish Troops Defeated by Insurgents.

A Political Fight in Limerick.

Negotiations Between Spain and the Vatican Suspended.

TURKEY.

The Attitude of Servia.

BERLIN, April 17.—The Porte again calls the attention of the powers to the attitude of Servia, whence it is stated the insurrection is continually drawing supplies.

Turkish Defeat.

Sclavonic advices state that an engagement between Turks and insurgents resulted in the defeat of the Turks.

Russian Interference.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 17.—It is stated that Russia supports the demands of the insurgents. The Porte, however, refuses to discuss them, and other powers approve the Porte's action.

Revictualing Nicisic.

Mukhtar Pasha, with seventeen battalions, left Galaks on Saturday to revictual Nicisic.

A Turkish Army Surrounded.

RAGUSA, April 17.—Sclavonic advices have it that the insurgents fell on Mukhtar's rear guard on Friday, and drove it to Danga, and that Mukhtar's army is surrounded by Poko and Soccia between Nogdereo and Presjeka.

The Russian Consul General.

BELGRADE, April 17.—The Russian Consul General leaves for Vienna at the end of the week. He will probably proceed to St. Petersburg for instruction.

Another Turkish Defeat.

RAGUSA, April 17.—News was received here from Sclavonic sources that seven hundred Turks, attempting to relieve Grahoos, were routed by the insurgents under Uselaz.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Tichborne Sympathizers.

LONDON, April 17.—A demonstration in Hyde Park to-day in favor of the liberation of the Tichborne claimant numbered from 10,000 to 12,000.

Political Fight in Limerick.

LONDON, April 17.—A desperate fight took place in the streets of Limerick to-day. Messrs. Butt and O'Shaughnessy, members of Parliament for the city, had announced their intention of addressing the people from the base of O'Connell's monument. A procession numbering some thousands consequently marched to the place. A body of Nationalists, armed with sticks, who had previously taken possession of the monument, attacked the procession. The Nationalists were overpowered after a fight in which many persons were badly injured. The police and military were under arms, but abstained from interference.

CHINA.

Two Formidable Insurrections.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—The following news is received by the last steamer:

Two formidable insurrections are now disturbing the peace of China. One is in Kevor Ying, and it has gained great strength, the rebels having been joined by the Imperial troops sent to quell them. Several interior cities have been taken and are now held by this body. The second is in Shans, the importance of which may be estimated by the fact that the Viceroy of Kansu is endeavoring to negotiate a loan of ten million taels expressly to pay the troops, and to purchase arms and materials to subdue it. The payment of the loan is to be secured by the hypothecation of the customs of the ports on Yang Tze river.

SPAIN.

Troubles With the Vatican.

ROME, April 17.—Negotiations between Spain and the Vatican have been suspended. The Spanish Government has announced that it will accept the concordat of 1851, except the clause decreeing religious unity. Spain will await fresh proposals from the Vatican before resuming the negotiations. It is announced that the Pope has written an autograph letter to King Alfonso, reminding him of his promises to maintain religious unity and the concordat of 1851.

Another Explanation of the Groundless Charges Against Mr. Blaine.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 17.—Mr. Harrison furnishes the following card in correction of that which appeared in this morning's *Journal* to the Associated Press agent:

When the article in the *Sentinel* appeared on the Union Pacific Railroad management, I was greatly surprised, as I had not been instrumental, directly or indirectly, in giving this matter publicity. In January, 1873, I telegraphed Hon. Jeremiah Wilson, chairman, in relation to some valueless Fort Smith and Little Rock land grant bonds held as assets by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, for which the books of the company showed they had paid a large sum of money, and gave certain questions to be asked. In noticing the reports of the daily examination of the committee, no such questions were ever put by them, and then, on February 3d, 1873, I wrote to the chairman more fully about the matter. If any attention was ever given to the telegram or letter I was never informed. I am conscious that I have been faithful to my trust, and am ready and willing to go before any tribunal or Congressional committee whenever called. I have no desire to conceal facts or shield any person.

(Signed) JNO. C. S. HARRISON.

The Mississippi Flood.

MEMPHIS, April 17.—A letter from Bolivar county, Mississippi, says the levee broke in front of Col. Wade's plantation on Friday evening, about 3 miles below Buck Ridge crevasse. The water rushed through with frightful velocity, and it was with difficulty that Mrs. Wade and her daughter were rescued, the whole of this alluvial region being submerged. The water is pouring into Williams' bayou and Deer creek, and will overflow many valuable places. The water is now running over Egypt Ridge, which never occurred before.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT

FLOUR!

GROCERIES!

THE HOUSE THAT SELLS THE GREAT

White River Flour,

THE BEST FLOUR

FOR THE MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Full and Complete Line

GROCERIES.

T. C. JENKINS,

172 & 174

Wood Street.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the assessment plans and schedule of assessments for the Hiland Avenue Improvement from Penn Avenue to the line of the New Water Works, will be open for inspection from April 20th to May 18th.

All parties interested therein will please call at the Engine House Hiland Avenue, and file their objections, if any there be, to said assessment.

CHAS. LOCKHART,
E. C. NEGLEY,
S. B. MCELROY,
J. H. STEWART,
R. D. CARNAHAN,
Commissioners.

d92 CHAS. B. HEAD.....EDW'D F. MCELROY.

HEAD & M'ELROY,

GENERAL PRODUCE AND

Commission Merchants,

NO. 249 LIBERTY ST.,

d33 PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALLPAPER

NEW SPRING STOCK.

LATEST STYLES OF

Solid Gold Ground Papers, Embossed Gold Papers, Stamped Gold Papers, Scarlet and Crimson Papers, Satin and Damask Papers, Satin Tint Papers.

Hall and Ceiling Decorations, Hall Papers, Centers, Medallions, Statuary Dadoes, Gold, Velvet and Fresco Borders, In great variety.

All Grades of Wall Paper from the Cheapest to the Finest.

G. W. PUSEY & CO.,

No. 65 OHIO ST., ALLEGHENY CITY,

Between the Market and Sandusky street.

VERY LOW PRICES

AT THE WHOLESALE

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE

OF

GILL & BRO.

253 LIBERTY STREET,

TO WHICH WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE.

With the opening of another season we announce the receipt of a complete assortment of Spring Goods, WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S, MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTH'S BOOTS,

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 30f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¾.

THE New York *Herald* is strongly for CONKLING as the Republican candidate for President, displaying superserviceable zeal that strongly smacks of business.

THE impeachment trial of Gen. BELKNAP promises to be somewhat imposing. The Senate chamber has been put in order for the occasion, the able lawyers are prepared to fight over every inch of the way, and a brilliant forensic display is anticipated.

GENERAL SCHENCK will not be returned to the English mission, even if fully vindicated. The report in circulation that his return would vindicate his character, is not at all likely to be acted on, nor will the report of the committee entirely exonerate the Minister. The President will, in due time, nominate his successor.

THE opening proceedings in the BELKNAP trial took place yesterday, the accused appearing in person, with his counsel. The plea was offered, denying the jurisdiction of the Court, on the ground that BELKNAP was a private citizen at the time of his impeachment, and hence not subject to the action of the Senate sitting as a High Court of Impeachment. The managers of the impeachment take till to-morrow, at one o'clock, to make their reply.

THE gentlemen selected by the Chamber of Commerce to represent, before the Committee of Congress, the interests of this city with reference to the freight discrimination bill, left the city last evening, and will appear before the committee this morning. If the effect of their efforts shall be to place Pittsburgh on a level with other prominent cities as regards discriminations in freights, it will afford our merchants and manufacturers great advantages, while working no harm to the railroads. It simply aims at such new adjustment of freight rates as will serve our interests, and those of the railroads as well.

THE cost of the whisky trials, directly and indirectly, has been so great that it is much of a question whether we have gained or lost by the operation. If the system of cheating and corruption can be broken up, so as to remain destroyed, the cost should not be taken into account; but our misfortune is that crime breaks out afresh, and that the good of prosecution is occasionally lost. We doubt if the whisky business has been managed to the best advantage, so far as the Government is concer ned, and yet we do not doubt the correctness of purpose on the part of Secretary BRISTOW. It was an emergency in which no one could foretell duty, other than as the law laid it down, and he followed duty as it appeared before him.

THE statement of Mr. MEDILL, while uncandid and insinuating, very clearly shows that the ruinous stories started about BLAINE are the result of a conspiracy to break him down in the Republican party. The intimation, also, that it was a subject of conference whether to start these stories before or after the Cincinnat Convention, shows that the tactics of the opposition this year, will be misrepresentation and abuse. We never knew this plan to fail to result in the election of the assailed party. Thus should BLAINE become our Presidential candidate, we have many hopes of the result, based on this generally accepted fact. Still, for men pretending to be honorable, to engage in the manufacture of such stories is in itself an outrage and shame.

WE hear a great deal now-a-days, principally from sensational papers, of the friendship and support of President GRANT, given now to one and now to another Presidential aspirant. He is now persistently booked by these flash journals as a supporter of Mr. CONKLING. The story, however, is pronounced by those in the confidence of the President, as the merest boab, while those who wish it were true, even admit that it has no foundation. The President's position is one of strict neutrality, and whoever is nominated will receive his heartiest support, while in making the nomination he has not taken a hand so far, and will not in the future. The best informed politicians now admit this, and each candidate feels that he must make the landing, if he makes it at all, without any aid from the President.

THE arguments as to the jurisdiction of the Senate, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment, in the BELKNAP case, will be as interesting as they will doubtless be able. There is in the plea set up, the strange feature that his conduct will be declared not indictable, and therefore, not impeachable. Just what necessary relation the two points sustain to each other, we do not clearly see. Conduct may be impeachable which may not be indictable. It is, indeed, an open question whether a man can, under any circumstances, be both impeached and indicted for a given crime—as these would constitute two criminal trials, and two punishments for the same offense. As the effort has been made to have him punished through both forms of procedure, it remains to be seen whether these operations will not defeat their own ends. At all events, they will constitute an interesting subject for legal debate, and BELKNAP has able counsel on his side.

THE indictment of BABCOCK and HARRINGTON, on account of the safe burglary affair, will probably serve to bring to light the mysteries of that strange occurrence. Great care will be needed to properly elicit evidence, as the antagonisms existing will produce some strong swearing. WHITELY, NETTLESHIP, and others of the Secret Service force, are not, probably, as scrupulous as might be, but with proper care the facts should be fully elicited. We will be gratified if the facts are brought to light, as the effort has been made to draw the President in, as a participator in the scheme, and a fair trial of the case will clearly show that he was not involved in any sense—not even to the extent of knowing of the conspiracy. BABCOCK will enter on this trial with less support than he did that at St. Louis, but it remains to be seen what the result will be. If guilty, he should be punished; if innocent, he is a sadly persecuted man.

THE New England Journal of Education, which is a standard authority in educational matters, is a staunch champion of the Bible in the public schools. In its latest utterance on the subject, it deals with a caustic pen with a "political daily," which is opposed to any moral teaching in the schools. Says the *Journal*: "But the crowning absurdity of the writer, is this oracular deliverance: 'It should be clearly understood that direct moral teaching is not within the province of the public schools, while, at the same time, obvious breaches of morality on the part of the scholars, are properly made the subject of punishment.' Right to punish for breaches of morality, but not right to teach principles of morality! What is this but to set up a blind despotism in the schools, which may command and prohibit, without regard to any apprehended ground of rectitude? What is it but to necessitate the grossest violation of the rights of conscience in its subjects, by compelling them to submit to pains and penalties, for the enduring of which the conscience can give no intelligent sanction? The writer's effort to force an analogy with the act of the State in executing the law without giving instruction, is futile. The child is under training, the adult citizen is not; the former is not supposed to be able to inform himself; the latter is. Analogy is nowhere!" We quote the above paragraph as significant of the prevailing sentiment among educators—those who have had experience in the school-room and are supposed to know whereof they speak, in reference to the character of the instruction which should be imparted.

ONE of the astute statesmen whom the Democratic tidal wave of reform floated into Congress last fall, offered a resolution some time ago, calling upon the Comptroller of the Currency to furnish the names of all the stockholders of the National banks of the country. The erudite originator of this resolution thought it would somehow throw a bombshell into Congress, by revealing the names of all members of Congress who owned stock in such banks. The resolution was passed, and the Comptroller has answered the demand made upon him by furnishing the list, which contains many thousands of names, and is one of the most voluminous and valueless documents ever presented in Congress. The work just cost $5,000; and now that Congress has the list, that body feels like the man who became possessed of the elephant. That's the way the Democrats roam around in quest of information, and the result is about on a par with what they generally get.

THE Woman's Christian Association of Philadelphia has taken the matter in hand, and has been scattering broadcast over the land circulars warning young girls everywhere to beware of coming to Philadelphia on the strength of getting pleasant situations at the Centennial,—which have been offered them by a circular from "HAYES, ARLINGTON & Co." We gave an exposition of the diabolical scheme of HAYES & Co. a few weeks ago, but the importance of the subject justifies another reference to it. It is one of the vilest schemes to entrap and ruin young women that has ever been concocted, and any young girl who may be deluded by the allurement of the offer to go to Philadelphia will be taking a step which may lead to her temporal and eternal ruin. It is a great pity that the scoundrels who concocted the scheme cannot be discovered, but if they escape the punishment which they so richly merit, it is to be hoped that they may nowhere find a victim to their plan.

THE list of failures, during the past three months, is one of the alarming features of the times. The total number reported is twenty-eight hundred, although the amount involved is less than the aggregate of one other quarter. Without the most careful analysis, we cannot possibly discover just the lesson involved. It is either that insolvency is becoming steadily more widespread, involving more and more the great mass of our tradesmen, or else there is a break down in commercial morality. If the latter, it wears a gloomy look for the future,—as it indicates that hope is undermined, and all who can are clutching at whatever they can grasp, with a view of escaping from inevitable ruin. We cannot fully accept the idea that this is the real situation, although there are those who look hopelessly into the future. The New York *Tribune*, which is ever gloomy in its financial views, claims that we have not reached the worst, but are steadily drifting to the point where the business of the country will adjust itself to the true basis of prosperity. It claims that the actual business of 1861 is the true test of the necessary business demand of the country. This we doubt, but will examine the question more at length at another time.

THE exact spirit of the Ways and Means Committee, touching the tariff question, is illustrated by its refusal to restore the duty on tea and coffee, although it has been clearly illustrated, time after time, that free trade does not cheapen these articles of general use, but merely helps the foreign export to gain a little more from us. An idea of the loss to the Government from the suppression of these two taxes may be gathered from a glance at the February, 1876, reports of imports. Of coffee there were imported 23,409,071 lbs., from which, had a three cent tax been collected, the revenue would have been $704,072. In the same month tea was brought in to the amount of 8,125,594 lbs., which, with a twenty cent tax, would have yielded a revenue for that month $1,625,118. The two articles would have contributed $2,329,190 in February alone, and any tyro at figures can easily judge of the annual loss by that of a single month. This is an instance of duty for revenue, and is in accord with Democratic ideas; but so besotted are the Democracy in the interest of free trade, that they utterly refuse to impose a tariff, even where the result will be to produce funds for the Government without imposing additional burthens on the people.

THE Herzegovinian and Bosnian insurgents have issued a strongly impassioned address to Servians and all of the Sclavonic race, urging unity in the work of overthrowing their Turkish taskmasters. It recalls the memories of their own heroic struggles, and the names of their great leaders, and deplores that no one worthy of their glorious time lives to assist their brethren. Montenegro is cited as an instance of the success of resistance to the Mohammedan, and is gratefully thanked for her kindness to the refugees. To Austria, also, they return warm thanks for the support and assistance she has rendered to thousands of the families of the insurgents who have taken refuge in Austro-Hungary. But it is to Russia they specially look for the sympathy of people of the same race and creed. They call upon her not to permit Sclavonians to be crushed down by Turkish taskmasters and cruel Mohammedan oppressors. In memory of a common faith and a mutual hi tory of Sclavonic fame, they beseech her not to abandon the unfortunate Christians. Even England is appealed to to relieve them of the heavy wrongs and injustices which weigh upon them. If the spirit that animates the address shall be carried into the battle-field, it will require a large force and vast expenditures of money to suppress them. While there are, doubtless, secret phases of this struggle, Austria and Russia acting from private motives of their own, the oppressed nationalities that have risen up are moved by the desire for freedom, and a most profound hatred for the Turk. All generous hearts will wish them free.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

The arrival of DOM PEDRO in this country, and the spirit he manifests, affords a very clear idea as to the kind of attentions he wishes paid him. He is here, not to receive merely polite attentions, or to have his time taken up in ceremonial receptions, feastings and the like, but to employ his time in the most energetic manner in gaining information that will be useful to his own people. He will spend three months, in all, among us, during which time he will visit California, return to the Centennial, inspect it, make a trip through the Mississippi valley, and then visit the northern and eastern tier of States. In making up his Mississippi valley trip, he will probably spend a little time in our city. This visit will be made in about six weeks from the present, and it will be well worth the while of our manufacturers not to toady to him, but prepare themselves to make a display of their manufactures, such as will command the approbation of a clear minded, shrewd-witted man. He has announced his purpose to have in view, in his visit to this country, the promotion of trade with his people, and we are assured that he will inspect, with keen judgment, industries so important to his Empire as are ours.

The Brasilian Empire, in area, population, trade resources and future possibilities, is of greater importance to us than, at first sight, may be thought. Its area is 3,221,047 square miles. The population is about 12,000,000. In her export and import trade the United States makes a poor showing. We receive from her next to the largest amount of coffee,—her principal article of export, sent to any country, England ranking ahead of us. But we send to Brazil less than any other of the five powers, Great Britain, France, the Argentine Republic, and Portugal. The exports from England to Brazil are *fifteen times greater than ours*. When we consider that Brazil is on this continent, and that her Government has been in friendly sympathy with ours, there is no good reason why we should not immensely increase our trade with her. And realizing that she is actively engaged in railroad construction, and that machinery is required, even in the agricultural pursuits of her people, there is no good reason why Pittsburgh should not command an enlarged trade, once our manufactories become known. To ascertain what the country has that will be of advantage to his Empire, is one of the objects of the Emperor's visit to the country, this Centennial year. Favorably impressed, his visit will lead to an export trade of millions yearly, all of which is sadly needed to restore to our industries their former prosperity.

CATHOLICISM AND EDUCATION

Despite the spasmodic excitements in different parts of our country over the question of sectarianism in education, the battle is not upon us, as it is upon Europe, and particularly Germany. The Government there, however, seems to have firmly developed its system, under which all educational institutions become subject to the State, and the worst phase of the struggle is over. In France, strange to say, the contest next opened, and resulted in the defeat of the clerical party. The Ultramontanes, by a bold, audacious effort, passed their "free university" bill, a measure which, while pending, was thought to be in the interest of free and liberal education. Hitherto, higher education, in France, had been under the control of the State; but this bill placed it under the control of the Church. The outburst of joy with which the passage of the bill was received by the priesthood, led to a careful examination of the bill, when its true character was ascertained. In the meantime, rejoicing among the Ultramontanes gave way to action, and colleges and universities were in process of establishment over the entire country, and the people, as well as the politicians, took alarm. To this influence, as much as any other, is attributed the Republican victory at the late elections in France. The result of those elections was a change in the Ministry, M. WADDINGTON becoming Minister of Public Instruction. He at once practically repealed the law above referred to by demanding that the State shall have its old authority of conferring degrees.

In accordance with this idea he has introduced in the Legislature a law repealing the "free university" statute, which gave the ecclesiastical universities the power to confer degrees. DUPANLOUP, who seems to have partially atoned for his opposition to the infallibility dogma, by his activity in promoting this educational scheme, wails over the new condition of things dolefully. He affirms that "there is no concealing the fact that war is to be declared against the Church. The Bishops and clergy will be excluded from the various councils of education. Besides this, it is proposed to take away the right of teaching from the clergy, and to make it secular and compulsory." Of course the new law will pass, as France is in a ferment of excitement over it. In the meantime, in Italy, the same adverse fortune has befallen the Ultramontane party. The MINGHETTI Ministry went down under an agitation that was chiefly educational. The new Ministry is firm in supporting the power of the State over the public schools. Thus the "Pontifical University at Rome" has been closed by the Minister of Public Instruction, because of its clandestinely conferring degrees in its own name. Thus what were supposed to be the most favorable countries in Europe to the Papacy, have revolted on educational questions. We briefly cite these facts to assure our readers that the contest here is not dangerous.

Bossing the Job.

William Henry Jay fell into the river near the foot of Third street yesterday, says M Quad, and the only person near by was an old woman who peddles apples among the warehouses. She leaned over the dock and looked at him and inquired:

"Mr. Jay, did you fall into the river?"

"Yes—help! help!" he answered, floundering around.

"Mr. Jay, you'd better catch hold of that spile there."

He swam for it, frightened half to death. It was cold and slippery, and all he could do was to keep his head above water. As he puffed and floundered she said:

"You'd better swim up to the city slip," she observed.

"I can't swim—get help here—I'm freezing."

"If I had a ladder I could lower it down to you," she said, getting down on her knees to secure a closer view of him.

"Get help? help! help!"

"Who do you want?" she asked.

"Get anybody, and be quick, for I can't hold out two minutes longer!"

"Oh, yes you can! I'll go and get a drayman and you'll come out all right."

Several persons were soon on the dock, attracted by the man's shouts for help. The woman placed her basket behind a woodpile, rubbed her hands in a business-like manner and remarked:

"Now one of you go for a boat, and some one go and tell the police, and the rest of you lower a rope."

William Henry was hauled up by the means of a long pole, and when he stood on the wharf the old lady held out her hand for a shake, remarking:

"Seeing you fell into the river, Mr. Jay, I'll make it three apples for 5 cents to you."

Harvest-Time for the Florists.

Just now the florists are in high feather says a New York correspondent. It is flush times for their trade. Aside from the enormous sum of money expended for the floral decorations for the funeral of A. T. Stewart (publicly stated at $10,000), the Easter floral offerings this year will be unusually imposing and expensive. The orders already received from the principal Episcopal and aristocratic Catholic Churches mount up to the tens of thousands. The order for old Trinity alone will cost over $6,000, Grace Church $5,000, Dr. Tyng's $4,000, Dr. Chapin's Church, last year, had an unusually elegant floral display, and this year will outvie all previous occasions, at an expense estimated at $8,000. The Catholic Cathedral has given an order which will require an outlay of nearly $4,000, and the orders from minor churches are on the same proportionate scale of magnificence. The demand for white flowers is so great that to-day it is next to impossible to procure lilies, tube-roses, or japonicas, at any price. An uptown florist this morning informed me that he had sent an agent to Philadelphia to buy all the white flowers in the market, and send them to him by express on Saturday. The passion of New-Yorkers for floral decorations is something marvelous. It has already made the city not only the centre in magnificence of such displays, but in extravagance. While there is no such quantity or variety to be found anywhere as may be seen here, yet it is true you can buy handsome flowers anywhere at half the price paid in New York.

Observing Sunday.

Judge Taft, our new Cincinnati Secretary of War, has entered upon the discharge of his office in such hot haste as to run right over the laws of God and man. He and General Sherman disregarded, not to say outraged, the feelings of nine-tenths of the respectable portion of this community by arriving here from Washington on Sunday morning last, and entering forthwith upon the formal inspection of the forts and military defences of the harbor of New York. Now we respectfully assume these prominent officials that they have, so far as their example goes, done both themselves and us a moral injury. On the very lowest view of the matter they are bound, in their official capacity, to do us and our wholesome laws and time honored observances no harm, however great, as would appear, their personal contempt for what so many regard as most important and sacred. We respectfully suggest to them that their duties are no more pressing those of many thousands of their fellow-citizens here in New York, who find time to show a decent outward respect for that peculiarly American institution, the Christian Sabbath.—*New York Evangelist*

THE FASHIONS FOR SPRING.

The Goods Shown at the "Opening," for Women's and Children's Use.

The spring openings, which are now ended, have brought the most decided change in the shapes of bonnets. These are no longer worn on the back of the head, and have not the flaring brim of the last two years. The shape resembles the close capote worn in Paris during the winter, the front being raised to admit of lace trimming, instead of the fall of lace which in the capote fell on the hair and gave the close fitting appearance of a cap. The new shape is becoming, sensible and modest, and is essentially different from the styles in round hats. Last year a bonnet and a round hat were one and the same. The turban, the English walking hat and the Derby are the favorite styles for round hats. The French milliners design round hats for the American market with narrow brims, because of the general use of veils in this country. In Europe the large flaring rim hat is used at the seashore, but it can in no wise be encompassed by a veil.

HAT AND BONNET TRIMMINGS.

Flowers are used on bonnets chiefly, while feathers are restricted to round hats. Even on these the small wings or heads and breasts of birds are sparingly used. Ostrich feathers sometimes completely encircle the crown of a bonnet, but a full wreath of fine flowers is the newest form of trimming. On less dressy bonnets sprays or bunches of large flowers are used, in combination with silk (basket-woven or soft twilled silks being preferred), frosted crepe and gauze. These almost always harmonize with the color of the bonnet; cream, ecru and fawn color are the shades most in use in straw. Black straws, which are also very popular, are trimmed with light shades of pink and blue, pale yellows and brilliant scarlets intermingled. In many cases the crowns of the straw bonnets are cut entirely away, and soft crowns of silk, gauze or crepe de chine are substituted; a shirring at the back draws in this crown, and forms a little stiff cape of the material; these crowns are often made of gaily-striped gauze scarfs, which also furnish the face trimmings. Network, which enters largely into all this year's trimming, is also used on hats. The crown and face trimmings are entirely covered with soft open-meshed nets. Lace, cream colored, as a general thing, is used on dressy bonnets; valenciennes, tinted or of its own creamy whiteness, forms a handsome style of trimming, but it needs to be genuine, and therefore is rare. Long lace streamers are either allowed to hang pendent from the back of the hat, or taken round to the front and knotted loosely on the breast. Tulle or lace bonnets are so completely covered with leaves and fruit, or fine flowers, as to leave very little of the ground work visible. A striking example of this was seen in a hat recently imported, in which leaves and berries covered the entire crown, and a wide blue watered ribbon formed ends and bows, with chantilly lace, for face trimmings and streamers. Almost all ideas are admissible in trimming, if perfect harmony and tasteful combinations are allied to what is becoming.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

Little girls, from six to ten, wear hats which turn down all round and up in the back. The flowers and bows are placed on top. Brown, white, and white and navy blue combined are the favorite colors. Older girls wear turbans, and especially the Derby; these have scarfs of soft-twilled silk in Madras colors, or plain colors, and a stiff wing on one side. Sailor hats are of dark blue straw, the brim turned up all round. For little boys, these sailor hats are more like those worn by Portuguese sea girls; the names "Invincible" or "Serapis," in gilt letters on the front, give them a thoroughly nautical appearance. Scotch caps, in blue straw, are also very novel; these have the thistle in oxidized silver in front.

Children's dresses are still worn kilted; in plaids the blouse shape is a special favorite for boys and girls of five or six. It is sometimes made double-breasted, and is confined at the waist by a scarf of soft woolen material, the color of some stripe in the plaid. Often the edges of the blouse are cut in squares and bound. The very plainest methods for making up children's garments prevail, simplicity in trimming being seen in all the samples sent from Europe. The favorite style of street garment for little girls is of gray cloth, with gabrielle front, sacque back and gilt plaitings set in at the waist; a broad sash starting from the side seams loosely at the back just above the kilt plaitings. Variations in this, in which embroidered bands or silk galloons define tabs and pockets on the front of the dress, are found in all the children's dress departments. Little boys wear English walking jackets over their kilted skirts; these have galloons of worsted or silk as bindings, and have handsome oxidized buttons.

Wide embroidered bands come expressly for babies' dresses; these are also to be found in ecru linens, as well as white materials.

Sashes are brocaded in satin on silk, ivy-leaves, convolvulus flowers and shells being the newest patterns. Continental sashes in red, white and blue ribbons with fringed ends are also sold for children.

STREET GARMENTS FOR GENTLEWOMEN.

Of these the newest is scarf-shaped. The French suits for spring have scarfs attached, which are meant to be carelessly draped about the shoulders by the wearer. These are rather difficult to wear, and are not readily adjustable. A scarf designed for more general wear is made square in the back, fitting to the waist, and held in place by fastenings underneath. The ends cross in front, and are then carried to the back and draped over the train, or the ends are allowed to hang in front. The plain scarfs of like material to the dress are made three and a half yards long, and when the material is not wide the width is allowed for breadth of the scarf.

In black silk or in sicilienne, which is a favorite material for outside garments, the scarf shape is greatly modified. The duchman or sacque shape, with long, square ends, has a cape simulating a scarf, being thus a compound of the two styles. Fringes with deep netted headings trim these garments, and are sometimes laid on to imitate a hood at the back; a bow and ends finish the point of the hood, and are set on where the garment is confined to the waist.

Fichus of silk or sicilienne, rounded in the back and crossing on the breast, are also fashionable. Lace, fringe and gimps trim the edges of these. Embroidery or application on coarse net is extensively used on silk and cashmere garments; this has also been put to use on black silk or grenadine dresses, sometimes with white silk laid under it.

Scarfs are the most popular substitutes for overdresses, particularly on thin dresses. Two or three scarfs carried across the front of the dress and draped at the back in the most graceful and intricate manner formed the principal feature of all the new dresses shown at the openings. These having been used on evening dresses need little description.

Netted scarfs or netted edges for scarfs, with tassels, are the newest and prettiest designs in trimmings.

OTHER TRIMMINGS, PARASOLS, ETC.

In Europe the newest trimmings consist of fine embroidery in silk on the garments themselves. For ball or evening dresses colored embroideries are preferred. Wreaths and festoons of fine flowers, delicate ferns and leaves are embroidered on the scarfs which form trimmings; these are intermingled with butterflies, beetles and birds, so that the dress sparkles with color and tinsel. This is, of course, artistically done by the very best houses. Colored laces, especially maize color, are much used, this last on black silks; some laces are used worked with gold, but as a general thing gold and silver have had their day, and have given way to other novelties. Steel is more used both as jewelry and in trimmings than anything else. Cut steel beads are introduced in embroidery, in trimmings, and cut steel ornaments on hats and bonnets. With the use of beetles and butterflies in embroidery a passing fashion in jewelry of odd ear-rings and lockets in gold and enamel has come in. Fantastic beetles, lizards, little bird-cages and tiny birds are represented, and are just now much used in Paris for full dress.

Parasols and sunshades in linen, pongee and silk assume the pagoda shape. The linen ones, for the seaside, have trimmings of the same; while fringe and lace are used on the more dressy ones. The old fashion of confining them with a ring when closed has come again.

Stockings to match all costumes will be used again this season. Lisle-thread stockings have embroidered stripes of colored silk on dark or plain grounds. Fancy embroidery in colors, both in silk and lisle thread stockings, is confined to the foot and ankle, for stockings designed for slippers; and the stripes running up and down have entirely superseded the stripe running round the stocking. All grades are imported at all prices.

Gentlemen as well as ladies wear the undressed kid gloves imported for spring. These are stitched on the back; and for ladies, in the lightest and most delicate tints, including ivory white. They are the most serviceable as well as dressiest glove for street wear.

----A Quebec paper states that over 30,000 Canadians have their lives insured in American companies, more than all the Canadian and English companies taken together.

"ONLY A PRINTER."

BY HARVEY HOWARD.

'Only a printer!" a fair maid said
As she haughtily tossed her golden head.

"Only a printer! and poor as a mouse
That's lived for years in a meeting house!',

Only a printer! and when he sought
The hand that riches might have brought,

A cold quick "No!" was her scornful reply,
With an added smile as she marked the sigh

With which, lamenting, he turned away.
"He'll do to flirt with; but tell me, pray,

If you think I'd marry a working man!
If I want to marry a Count I can."

"Only a printer!" But after days
See men walking in devious ways

From those they have traveled in days of old,
And holding posts that they did not hold.

"Only a printer!" The years sped past,
And honors came to the typo fast.

"Only a printer!" at last had come
Into the heirship of quite a sum;

And following the bent of a printer's mind—
For true it is they are all inclined,

No odds how happy they be at home,
To leave it, in foreign lands to roam;

Following this b nt, as I've said before,
He traveled the land from shore to shore.

And finally crossed the raging sea,
And wandered around in the "old countree."

One morn as he smoked a contemplative pipe,
Pausing, the tears from his eyes to wipe—

For he thought of the golden head that was tossed
By the maiden that he in his youth had lost—

He suddenly thought he would take a shave
For shorn men always appear most grave.

He entered the shop and cast his eye
Upon the barber, who sat close by.

Aha! and why that startled gaze?
Why shouts the printer in wild amaze?

Seated upon the chair by the door
Was one who had shaved him in years before.

Yes, shaved him—but not his bearded face!
Shaved him—but not in a barber's place!

Shaved him of stamps in a little loan.
When "only a printer," had "Count Tyrone."

And the girl who cast off the typo man
With "If I'll marry a Count I can,"

Had married the Count—and become the wife
Of a Paris barber! oh! such is life!

And the fancy French she had learned at school
Was all the stock of a little fool

Who had wedded a barber rather than One
Who was now at the head of the highest *ton*

"He was only a printer!" Ah, yes, my girl,
Your scornful "Onlies" at printers hurl.

"*Only* a printer" is much the same thing
As only a hero, or only a king.

Growing Worse.

The boys of Detroit, says the *Free Press*, seem to be going down hill in their morals of late. Sunday, one of the legion, who has always been noted for his respectful demeanor toward the great public, observed an old citizen yawning and gaping on a street corner, and said to him:

"Better not open your mouth too wide."

"Why?" was the surprised query.

"There's a law again opening a saloon on Sunday!" continued the sinful child, as he slid for the middle of the street.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz,
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

NO MISTAKE
Can be made in buying M. T.
Babbitt's Best Soap,
Because he only makes
ONE QUALITY.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

CONGRESS, 23d DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

ASSEMBLY.

SENATE, 45th SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOHN GILLFILLAN,
UPPER ST. CLAIR,
Subject to be Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR SENATE, 43d SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.

FOR STATE SENATE,
43d DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh,
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
OF MCKEESPORT,
FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

PROTHONOTARY.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
CHARTIERS BOROUGH,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
OF MCKEESPORT,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRICE LIST
OF
CHAUTAUQUA
Lake Ice Co.,
COMMENCING APRIL 1, 1876,
With no Advance During the Season.
OFFICE, 20th and R. R. Sts.

	Per week.		
10 lbs. per day, 6 del	$ 70;	7 del	$ 80
15 " " "	1 05;	"	1 20
20 " " "	1 40;	"	1 60
25 " " "	1 80;	"	2 10
30 " " "	2 15;	"	2 50
35 " " "		"	2 90
40 " " "		"	3 25

50 lbs. to 100 lbs. per day, or not less than 350 lbs. per week, $1.60 per cwt.
100 lbs. to 200 lbs. per day, or not less than 700 lbs. per week, 80 cents per cwt.
200 lbs. to 300 lbs. per day, or not less than 1,400 lbs. per week, 70 cents
300 lbs. to 500 lbs. per day, or not less than 2,100 lbs per week, 60c per cwt.
500 lbs. to 2,000 lbs. per day, or not less than 3,500 lbs. per week, 50 cents per cwt.
50 lbs. twice per week, 80 cents per cwt.
100 lbs. twice per week, and over, 75 cents per cwt.
Ice will not be served by us to parties whose Ice is stopped on account of non-payment. d52

WALL PAPER!
Be of good cheer
To all good peop e it doth appear
That spring time housewifery draweth near,
Therefore
W. P. Marshall
Hath received a new collection of
WALL PAPERS
In Leather, Brocade, Gold, Satin Stencil-panels, Pictures, Illuminated Borders and Surbases, in styles old and styles new, at all grades of prices, at
NEW STORE ROOMS,
47 SEVENTH STREET,
(FORMERLY IRWIN.)

A SAFE LIGHT
IT
Cannot be Exploded.
ELAINE
The Family Safeguard
BURDEN & OXNARD,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOOD . TRIMMINGS.
1876.
WILLIAM
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY,
We have opened to-day another large line of
Black Dress Silks,
Still a little better value than ever. At 75, 80, 90 and 95c. good fine and medium Black Silks. At $1, $1.12½, $1.30 and $1.35, extra good
Gros Grain Black Silks.
At $1.50, $1 62½, $1.75 and $1.87½, special bargains in Hand-Spun and other qualities of Black Dress Silks.
At $2 to $4 50,
Superior quality of Black Dress Silks, worth fully 50c per yard more. A very complete and beautiful line of light Stripe and
Fancy Check Silks,
Striped and Checked Mourning Silks. And at still a little lower price than usual, a complete line of newest shades in
Colored Silks,
For street and evening wear. At 12½, 15, and 18¾ cents,
New Spring Plaids,
A large and choice variety. At 12½, 15 and 18¾c new Sateen Striped and
Cashmere Delaines,
Worth 25 cents and 31 cents. At 25 cents, the new popular
Roubix Mixtures,
A bargain. At 35 and 37½c, new Spring Debege Plaids and All-wool
Centennial Plaids.
At 18¾ to 87½c, extra good value in Black Alpacas and Mohairs. At 50c to $2.50 per yard, extra good value in
Black Cashmeres.
At 50c to $1, special bargains in All-wool Cassimeres. At $1 and upward, new and fine line of
Spring Cashmeres.
At 12½c and upward, good heavy Jeans and Cottonades.

Jos. Horne & Co.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.,
HAVE OPENED THIS WEEK
THE FOLLOWING
Spring Novelties in Material
FOR
OVERDRESSES,
Black Brocade Silks,
Colored Brocade Silks, in New Shades,
Black Damasse,
Colored Damasse, in New Shades,
Black Velvet Striped Grenadine,
Navy Blue and Myrtle Green,
Velvet Stripe Grenadine,
Black Velvet and Satin Stripe Grenadine.
Ecru Cashmere.
We also offer a large line of
Black Gros Grain and Taffeta Dress Silks,
The very best makes and warrant them to give good satisfaction, and guarantee the price to be the lowest for quality.
OUR ASSORTMENT OF
COLORED SILKS
Embraces every shade of coloring in the different qualities, from $1.25 to $2.25 per yard.
New Silk and Cashmere
Sacques and Dolmans,
In Lastest Styles.
JUST OPENED.
Retail Stores.

4 SHIRTS FOR $5,
Made of 2000 County Down Linen and Wamsutta Muslin,
(Unwashed and without buttons or button holes,) Just one-half the price of the same Shirt finished.

Two pair Extra Long and Heavy Cotton Hose for	$ 25
Paragon Frame Rain Umbrella	1 50
Summer Merino Undershirts	47
Plaid Sash Ribbon	25
Colored Gro Grain Ribbon	12, 14, 17, 23
Centennial Ribbon, 3 colors in one	23
Champion Cor-ets, double spring	98
Abdominal Corset	2 97
Men's Black Silk Bows	12, 15, 19, 23
Children's Rubber Long Combs	7
Tooth Brushes	7, 9, 11, 13, 19
4 Linen Handkerchiefs for	23
2 Button Kid Gloves	98

3 cents will buy 1 dozen Shoe Strings, or 1 Thimble or paper of Pins, or spool of 200 yards Cotton, or paper of Needles.
Fans, Sun Umbrellas, Trimmings, Hosiery, Embroideries, Notions, Brushes, &c.
DEMOREST'S PATTERNS.
J. D. Carlisle,
37 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS. REMOVAL.
CARPETS. OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, Window Shades, AT LOWEST PRICES. D. & F. S. WELTY, 115 and 117 Federal St., ALLEGHENY. CARPETS.
CALDWELL'S NEW BUILDING.

PAINTING.
WESLEY COULTER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
No. 236 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh.
All orders by mail promptly attended to.
John T. Gray,
PRACTICAL PAINTER,
No. 84 Diamond St.,
Fourth Door above Smithfield street,
House, Sign and Decorative Painting
Promptly done by practical mechanics.
Better work at lower prices than any other establishment in the city.

PACKING
BOXES
MADE TO ORDER. ALL KINDS OF
BILL STUFF
ON HAND AND CUT TO ORDER.
WEATHERBOARDING, FLOORING, &c.
G. W. DITHRIDGE & CO.,
29th and Liberty Streets.

PATENTS.
JOHNSTON & DONN
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
AND
Solicitors for American and Foreign Patents,
Offices, No 16 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and corner of F and 8th St., Washington, D. C.
JOHNSTON & DONN make examinations as to the patentability of inventions; give opinions as to value of Patents; prosecute infringements and defend Patents. Established 1852.
LEATHER! LEATHER!—THE LARGEST assortment in the city of the best tanages of SOLE LEATHER, the best brands of FRENCH KIPS and CALF SKINS just received. Also a full line of domestic stock on hand and offered at low prices for cash by
SIEBERT & BERG,
406 Penn street.
10 CASKS POTASH. FOR SALE BY
J. R. CANFIELD,
April 5, 1876. 116 Water street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
ESTABLISHED 1853.
SATURDAY, A
APRIL 15th, AT
SEMPLE'S,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PENNSYLVANIA.
Special Good Bargains in
Domestic Goods.
At 4½, 5, and 6¼c. full Standard Calicos, best makes. At 6¼c, best makes and styles of
Shirting Calicos.
At 5 and 6¼c. full yard wide heavy Sheetings. At 8¾c, extra heavy
Standard Sheeting.
At 9c. 40-inch extra fine and heavy Sheetings. The most popular and well-known brands of
Bleached Shirting
Muslins, at a little lower than usual and previous prices. At 9 yards for $1, extra heavy
Cheviot Shirtings.
At 10c, good heavy Cheviot Shirtings.
Special Bargains
In some very fine numbers in Rem

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germani Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 18, 1876.

The week began quite favorably in banking circles yesterday. The week past, while the favorable demand for loans was fairly sustained, was not remarkable for vigorous activity, nor for any remarkable advance toward that condition of ease so fondly anticipated. The present week opens with the general situation unchanged. A fair demand that is readily met by the banks, expresses the situation. There is no change in rates of discount. Several merchants made application yesterday at the Custom House for silver, but as no orders had been received from Washington to commence paying out silver coin in exchange for currency, they declined to exchange. There are but $40,000 of silver in the Custom House vaults at this time, and unless more arrives before the order to pay out is received, there is a probability that specie payments in silver, so far as Pittsburgh is concerned, will suspend in a day or two.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices:

Gold	113¼	5-20's 1858-coupons	122¾
U.S.6's, 1881, coup	10-40's		
" 1868, all called	—	Currency 6's	116¼
" 1865	118	New 5 per cents	126
" 1864	118¾	10-40's—coupons	118
5-20's 1867	122¼		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen	112¾	Ohio & Mississippi	17
Erie	19¾	Union Pacific	96¼
L. S	98¼	Toledo & Wabash	2¾
C. C. & I. C	4¾	Harlem	126
Pa. R. R	57¼	Adams Express	97½
Do. Prof	65¾	American Express	69¾
Michigan Southern	90¾	U. S. Express	50
Do. Central	85¾	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	86½
North Western Com	40¾	Quicksilver	17
Do. Prof	68¾	Fort Wayne	103
Rock Island ex. div	104	Hannibal & St. Jos	16¾
Clevel. & Pitts	93¾	Panama	127
Pacific Mail	19¾	Missouri Pacific	111
Western Union Tel.	86¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (B)	55	Con. Trans (B)	47¾
Reading (B)	44¾	Empire Do (B)	5¾
U. Cos. of N.J. (B)	96¼	N. Y. Central (B)	110¼
Oil Creek (B)	13¾	P. C. & St. L. 47's (B)	87
Lehigh Valley (B)	60¾	North Pacific bonds	—

New York, April 17, 1876.

Money closed easy at 3@4; prime mercantile paper 4½@6. The customs receipts were $458,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $20,000. The clearings were $25,000,000. Sterling was quiet a 484¾@489¾. Gold opened at 113¾, declined to 113¾, and closed at 113¾. The carrying rates were 2 to 4. Governments were steady at a fractional decline. Railroad bonds were dull, except Toledo & Wabash lats, which advanced to 87. State securities were quiet. Missouri sixes were firm. The stock market opened irregular, and during the day fluctuated ¾ to 1¾ per cent., the greatest changes being in Pacific Mail, Western Union and Michigan Central. At the close prices were about the same as at the opening. The transactions aggregated 87,000 shares, of which 5,000 were Pacific Mail, 35,000 Western Union, 3,000 St. Paul, 20,000 Erie, 50,000 Lake Shore and 7,500 Michigan Central.

*Government*s.—United States coupons of 1881, 122; 5-20s of '65, 118¼; do of '67, 119¾; do of '68, 120¾; 10-40s, 118; currency 6s, 125.

State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 104½; Virginia, new, 34; do old, 34; Tennessee, old, 42½; do new, 40¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 86¾; Quicksilver, 17; do preferred, 22½; Pacific Mail, 19⅜; Mariposa, 7¾; Adams Express, 97½; American Express, 69¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 86½; American Express, 60; United States Express, 49; New York Central, 112¾; Erie, 19¾; do preferred, 33; Harlem, 141; do preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 85¾; Panama, 27; Union Pacific, 96¼; Lake Shore, 98¼; Illinois Central, 96¾; Pittsburgh, 95½; Northwestern common, 40¾; do preferred, 80¾; C. C. C. & I., 4¾; New Jersey Central, 108; Rock Island, 104¾; St. Paul, 29¾; do preferred, 65¾; Toledo & Wabash, 102½; do preferred, 72¾; Fort Wayne, 102½; Terre Haute, 5¾; do preferred, 18; Chicago & Alton, 102; do preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 17; Delaware & Lackawanna, 113½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 17¾; Missouri Pacific, 114½; A. & P. preferred, 2½; Indiana Central, 4¾; Burlington & Quincy, 118½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 17; Central Pacific, 106½; Union Pacific, 104¾; Union Pacific land grant, 90; Sinking Fund, 91¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, April 17, 1876.

The leading merchandise markets have been moderately active during the past week, and while it is short of what it usually is this particular time of year, it is increasing, and a fair general business is now being conducted on a healthy and legitimate basis; overtrading, the chief source of all our trouble, has received a blow from the effects of which it will not soon recover. The grain markets have been more active during the week under review, and with light stocks and an increasing demand, prices are hardening. Flour, is decidedly firmer, and Spring Wheats are higher, with a steady consumptive demand. The Hog products are easier, under the influence of a sharp decline in hogs, and the outlook at the present writing is rather unfavorable for sellers. There is an increasing business in Groceries, but about the only important feature to notice is another reaction in Coffee, to which reference is made elsewhere. Butter and Eggs, in liberal supply and prices continue to rule in buyers favor.

APPLES—The supply, although not large, is sufficient to satisfy the demand, which has been curtailed considerably by their enhanced cost, as the masses have to regard them as a luxury, and one which they can dispense with. Sales, in a regular way, at $4a5 per bbl for fair to prime, and $6,50a6,50 for choice to fancy.

APPLE BUTTER—70a75c ₱ gall.

ASHES—Following are the current rates—In a jobbing way: Common Soda, (48 per cent.) 3a3½c; Refined do., (50 per cent.) 3¾a4c; Pearl, 7½a8; Potash, 7c; Nitrate Soda, 3¾a4c; Manganese, 6½c; Arsenic, 5c; Flinor Spar, 2a2½c.

ALE—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. X ₱ ₱ bbl to the city and ₱ to country; XX $10; India $11. half bbls in proportion.

BEANS—There is an increasing demand, and while the demand is confined to small lots, there is a very fair business in the aggregate. Some sales for export have been made recently; we are cognizant of one purchase of 1,000 bus for shipment to Boston. However, there is no improvement in prices as yet, although, in consequence of a reduction in stock, the market is firmer. Sales of navies at $1,10a1,15 ₱ bu, in round lots, and $1,20a1,25 in a small way.

BUTTER—With continued liberal receipts, a tight inquiry and a supply somewhat in excess of the demand, the market continues easy, and with buyers taking hold very sparingly, dealers anxious to realize, prices are weak and in buyers' favor, although there has been no further decline during the past day or two. Sales at 25a30c for prime to choice rolls; choice dairy, 21a22c; common and medium grades very dull, as lard has been substituted in their place for cooking in consequence of being cheaper. Some operators incline to the belief that choice Butter is destined to hold its own for a week or so, as it is scarce in the country, and too early for grass Butter. At comparing with the highest point last month, there has been a decline of fully 15c ₱ pound.

BROOMS—We note an improved demand; orders are coming in more freely, with indications of an active trade next month. Prices are lower. Quotations for "Union factory" are as follows:

No 2 common Brooms	$1,85
No 3 Hurl	2,00
No 4 Hurl	2,75
No 5 Hurl	3,00
No 6 Hurl	3,25
No 3 carpet	3,50
No 4 carpet	3,75
Fancy Parlor	4,00
Railroad	2,25a3,00
Stock Hurl (48)	
Whisps, 4, 5 and 10 inch	1,60a1,50 per dozen
Toy Brooms	1,00a1,50

BELTING—Following are the current rates for best belting:

Inch.	Per Foot	Inch.	Per Foot
1	₱ 66	5	₱ 54
1½	12	5½	60
2	13	6	66
2½	24	7	77
3	30	8	90
3½	36 10	9	1 14
4	42 12	10	1 32
4½	48 14	12	1 62

Discount 14 to 30 per cent. as to quality and quantity.

BAGGING—Amoskeag, American (two bushel) and other similar standard brands 27 to 30c by the 100. Penn Mill, 30 cts, 8 per cent off, 30 days.

BROOM CORN—Demand for long corn and hurl fair. Sales of choice hurl at 10a10½c and choice green brush that will work up, 8½a9c, according to quality; good medium selling in small lots at 6¾a7¾c; inside, 5½c. Long old crooked, 6c; red tipped crooked, 4½a5½c.

BEESWAX—In light supply and steady at 30c ₱ ₱ in lots, and 35c in a jobbing way.

BROOM HANDLES—We quote in a jobbing way:

No 1 Plain	$16 00 ₱ thousand
No 2 do	12 00 do
No 1 Painted	24 00 do
Toy Painted	12 50 do

CEMENT, &c., &c.—Following are the jobbing rates: Louisville Cement, $2,00a2,25 ₱ bbl, Rosendale, $2a2,50; Youghiogheny, $2,00a2,25; Portland, $7a7,50. Calcined Plaster—French's Selected, $4; New York, $3,50; Michigan, $3,50. White Limes, Cleveland, $1,40a1,75; Fremont, $1,40a1,75; Ohio, $1,40a1,75; Land Plaster, $3,75a3,25.

CHEESE—The supply of old stock is light, and it is held with considerable firmness; some few small lots of new have arrived since the date of our last review, but not enough to fix prices. We continue to quote prime Ohio Factory at 13¼a14c; do New York, 14½a15.

CRANBERRIES—In light supply, but there is not much inquiry, prices, however, are fully maintained; $12a13 ₱ bbl.

COOPERAGE—Best Indiana matched staves, $33; Heading alone, $30; staves alone, $23; West Virginia long tuck staves, $22a24; Rough do. $20; good 721,901 lbs lard and 9,121 bbls pork, and from Cincinnati, all kinds of meats, 1,464,700 lbs; lard, 840,620 lbs.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb..... 14½
Shoulders, Ex. S. C. 10¾
B'fast Bacon, S. C. 18
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old..... 15
Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz..... 90
Bacon Shoulders..... 10¼
Rib Sides..... —
Short Rib Sides..... 12¾
Clear Sides..... 14
Mess Pork, per bbl..$23,75
Family Mess Pork. 23,75
Short Cut..... 23,75
Lard, Prime Leaf in tcs 15
Do ....½ bbls 15½
Do ....kits —
Do. 3 lb caddies 17¼
Do. 5 lb do 17
Do. 3 lb pails. 17¾
Do. 5 lb do 17¼
Do. 8 lb do 17
Ham Sausage. 9
Pig's Feet, in bags..$1,90
Do. do. ½ bbls..$2,75
Do. do. bbls, ... —

RAGS—Steady at 3c ₱ ₱ for good country mixed.

SEEDS—Clover Seed quotable at $10,25a10,75 per bushel. Timoth Seed, $2,50a2,60.

TALLOW—Prime city rendered quotable at 9a9¼ in a jobbing way, with round lots of car loads selling at ⅛ to ¼c less; country rendered, 8a8½c ₱ lb.

PEA NUTS—Jobbing demand only. Choice white 6¼a6½c; red, 5¾a6c.

PECANS—In light supply and limited demand. Sales at 10¾a11c.

WHITE LEAD—Is reported firm at the recent advance, with a very fair business; strictly pure, in assorted kegs, 10¾c ₱ lb by the ton; in 25 lb tin cans, 11¾c; in 12½ lb tin cans, 12c.

WINDOW GLASS—There was no change made in prices by the meeting of manufacturers, in Cincinnati, last week, but the market is firmer, and manufacturers, we learn, are determined to adhere closely to card rates; we continue to quote at 40 & 10 off Pittsburgh list, which we annex as follows:

FIRE BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

24 Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl.	ath.
9 by 8 to 7 by 9	$2 75	$ 6 50
7 by 10 to 8 by 14	$2 75	4 25	6 75
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	4 00	4 50	7 25
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	4 25	4 75	7 50
9 by 14 to 12 by 17	4 75	5 25	8 75
12 by 18 to 14 by 20		5 50	8 50
15 by 20 to 18 by 22		6 00	9 50
18 by 24 to 20 by 30		6 50	10 50
15 by 36 to 24 by 30		7 00	11 25
28 by 28 to 24 by 34		7 50	12 00
26 by 30 to 28 by 44		8 00	14 00
26 by 46 to 30 by 52		9 00	15 00
30 by 52 to 30 by 54			16 00
30 by 56 to 34 by 56			17 50
34 by 58 to 38 by 60			20 00
38 by 60 to 40 by 60			22 50

WOODEN WARE—Steady and in moderate demand. The advance of last month has been fully maintained. We quote "Corry Ware" as follows:

No. 1 Tubs ₱ dozen	$9 00
No. 2 do	8 00
No. 3 do	7 00
2 Hoop Pails ₱ doz	1 90
3 Hoop Pails ₱ doz	2 15
Globe Washboards ₱ doz (painted)	2 25
Clinmon do do	2 25
Clothes Pins—₱ box	90a$1,2

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, April 17, 1876.

CATTLE.

The supply was light, less than 600, although pretty well up to the demand, which was below an average, and the market was not generally reported dragging, although there was no decline in prices. It was remarked that a number of butchers, noted for their buying good cattle, did not put in an appearance to-day, hence there was not an average demand for prime stock, and some dealers reported that their common and medium cattle made a little money, while their "tops" made none. It was generally expected that the market would be a little rough to-day, as many of the butchers bought freely in East Liberty last week at very low figures, and it is probable they will go back into that market. There is no question but East Liberty is crippling trade in Allegheny; for some weeks past butchers have been able to buy to better advantage in East Liberty than in Allegheny, and this accounts for the fact that the retail trade is being increased at the former place at the expense of the latter. How long it will continue thus it is difficult to foretell, but it is possible that once the eastern markets commence to improve, the butchers may meet with formidable competition from eastern buyers.

As already intimated, prices to-day were without quotable change, as compared with last Monday, sales were reported as being done yet, but the winter being unusually open enabled much ploughing to be done, so that a few favorable days will put the land in good order for seeding; last season was cold and backward, but notwithstanding there was a large seeding of wheat reported in the Northern States or Northwest, and the reports so far from the winter wheat districts are much more favorable for a good crop of winter wheat than at this time last year; therefore, we are not likely to have much advance in prices for some time to come. Our Wheat market is firm, with a good demand for all good lots that are offered at full prices, 1,35 to 1,38 for good sound red, and 1,42 to 1,45 for white Michigan; lower grades feel at 1,10 to 1,25. There has been quite a number of orders coming in from the country mills of late, which has given spirit to the market active. Corn is scarce and in active demand, with a slight advance all over the country; stocks in sight are very light, owing to the unsound condition of the crop this season, dealers are afraid to carry them for fear of loss, preferring to buy from hand to mouth as the saying is; the conditions of the roads enables those who have any stock to almost make their own price. We quote Shelled at 38 to 40 to arrive, and 42 to 44 to the trade; Ear, 37 to 38. The Oat market remains at a stand still, contrary to the expectations in the month of April, as a rule there is an advance of from three to five and sometimes ten cents during seeding, but this month so far appears to be an exception, and we continue to quote at 40 to 41 for mixed, and 42½ to 43 for white; some fancy lots are retailing at 55 to 60 for seed, Rye 60 to 62 from first hands, and 65 to 67 to the trade. Barley—trade is near over for the season, 75 to 80 for lower grades, $1,00 to 1,10 for choice Western and Canada.

GROCERIES—Coffee—The stock of Rio at all the portsis first hands is 329,963 bags, same time last year 11,258 bags, and of other descriptions 27,400 bags, and 188,822 mats. The eastern markets closed dull and weak under unfavorable advices from Rio de Janeiro, and a lack of business from interior points. The importing trade however, profess great faith in maintainance of the present position, if higher prices do not prevail in the near future. The jobbers are of the opposite opinion, and time alone will settle the matter. One thing is certain—the visible supply is larger than has been known at this season at any previous period; and, as the face of a new crop, to be harvested soon. Coffee is a dangerous article to speculate in. Java steady and unchanged. Sugar has been held strong in the last ten days, and the demand brisk at full figures for both raw and refined. The stock of raw in first hands has increased of late and is as follows:

Stock, April 18, '76	Hhds.	Brs.	Bgs.
" 11, "	27,000	2,000	353,537
" 18, '75	61,107	25,165	122,696

Refined Yellows ¼ up.

Syrups 1c. to 2c. higher for fine grades. New Orleans Molasses firm. Rice strong and tending upward. Tea steady.

RICE.

Carolina	7 @7¾

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 @70
Prime	60 @65

MOLASSES.

N. O. choice	63
Fair	60

SUGAR.

Cut Loaf	12¾
Crushed	11¾
Granulated	11¼
Powdered	11¼
Standard A	10¾

TEAS.

Young Hyson 45	@1 00
Gunpowder	60 @1 10
Imperial	80 @ 90

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	22¾
Prime Rio	22¾@23
Good do	20¾@21
Old Gov. Java	34

SOAPS.

Best Wax	7¼
Superior Wax	6¾
Woman's Friend	5¾
Duchess, per box	2 50

FRUITS.

Val. Raisins, per lb	12
L. Raisins, per box 2 60	
Currents, per lb	8

SUNDRIES.

Silver gloss Starch	9¾
Pearl Starch	4¾@ 5
Lamp Chimneys, No. 1 and 2	50 @ 85
Sal Carb Soda, in kegs	3 a 3
Bi Carb Soda, boxes	5
Concentrated Lye	$4 25@5 25
Pearl Barley, per lb	5 @6
Oat Meal, in bbls, A. & B	7 75
Oat Meal, half bbls	4 50
German Mills	4 87¾
Shot—drop	2 30
Shot—buck	2 30

HIDES—The prices have declined since our last report. There is a good demand for heavy steers, but cows, bulls and damaged are lower and hard to sell. We quote:

Green Salted Cows	6¾
Green Salted Steers, Light	7¾
Green Salted Steers, Heavy	9
Green Salted Calf	9
Green Butcher Cows	5½
Green Butcher Steers, light	6
Green Butcher Steers, heavy	7
Green Butcher Calf	10

HAY—Baled is in light supply, with a steady consumptive demand, and prices are firm, but unchanged; quotable at $17a20 ₱ ton, for fair to choice timothy, on wharf and track, according to quality. No prairie hay on the market. Loose, from country wagons, $18a22. Oat Straw quoted at $15a16, and scarce.

LEATHER—General trade is rather quiet in this article. Harness in fair demand. Upper very dull. Calf slow. Rough Leather of choice quality scarce. Red Sole unchanged. We quote:

Buffalo, country	0.31@ 0.36
Oak Sole, city	0.38@ 0.40
Red Sole, B.A. heav and mid	0.29@ 0.31
Red Sole, " light	0.27@ 0.30
Red Sole, good dgd	0.23@ 0.27
Oak, Rough	0.24@ 0.28
Hemlock, city	0.30@ 0.35
Harness, country	0.22@ 0.25
Harness, No. 2 and common	0.20@ 0.22
Fair Skirting	0.40@ 0.43
Fair Bridle, ₱ doz	$4,90@6,00
Finished Calf	0.40@ 0.44
Finished Kip	0.90@ 1.25
Finished Upper, ₱ foot	C.18@ 0.23
Finished Kips	0.85@ 0.90

HOMINY—In steady demand at $4,00 ₱ bbl, and the usual discount off in round lots.

MILL FEED—Bran is quoted at $15a16 ₱ ton; Seconds and Shipstuffs, $17a18; Middlings and Chopped Feed, $20a22, as to quality.

MAPLE SYRUP—Quoted at 95a$1 ₱ gallon in kegs and barrels, and $1,10a1,15 in gallon jugs. Maple Sugar, 10a11c ₱ ₱.

ONIONS—Very dull; $1a1,50 ₱ bbl. Onion Sets very dull and difficult to quote.

OILS—Lard oil very firm at our quotations. J. V. Lewis & Co.'s white and yellow Mineral Oil winter strained, steady at unchanged figures. Extra Lard Oil, $1,12a1,15; No. 1, 87a90c; No. 2, 70a75c. Linseed Oil, 85a88c. Carbon quoted at 11¼a12 cents ₱ gallon for standard brands.

POTATOES—There has been an increased business during the past week, but with a supply fully up to the demand, no improvement in prices; sales at 34a37c ₱ bushel on track by the carload, and 40a45c in a jobbing way out of store. Dealers generally are of the opinion that prices are not likely to rule any higher, but in the event of increased receipts, will decline.

PROVISIONS—The general tone of the market is weaker, in sympathy with the recent decline in hogs, but as yet there has been no reduction made in prices in our market. We learn from a recent compilation of the packing in the west that there is a decrease this year of 692,101 hogs. The decrease in the average weight of the hogs is 103,297,717 ℔s, which represents 72,308,402 ℔s meats, equal to 14,461,680 ℔s hams, 18,827,835 ℔s shoulders and 41,019,087 ℔s sides. The decrease in the average yield of lard is 17,223,702 ℔s. The movements during the week from Chicago were 5,344,752 ℔s meats, 4,506@4,50; extra family $5,75@7,50. Wheat steady and firm; No. 2 western red $1,19@1,23; Pennsylvania red $1,25@1,28. Corn: western unsettled, weak and lower; western mixed 46c. Oats quiet and steady; western white 46@48c; western mixed 42@44c. Rye scarce and firm at 80@85c. Hay scarce and firm; Maryland and Pennsylvania $21@25. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork $23. Bulk meats: shoulders 8¼@8c; clear rib 12@12¼c loose. Bacon: shoulders 8¼@10¾c; clear rib 13¾@13¾c. Hams 13c. Lard firm; refined 14¾c; src—nominal offering. Butter quiet and easier; western prime to choice 22@25c; good to prime 20@22c. Petroleum dull and heavy; crude 8c; refined 14c. Coffee quiet and heavy; Rio cargoes 18¾@18¾c; jobbing at 18¾@19¾c. Whisky firmer at $1,12¾.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17. — Clover seed 16¾@18¾c. Timothy seed unchanged. Petroleum nominal; 14¾c for refined; 11c for crude. Flour inactive; no demand except on local account; extra $4,25@4,87½; Minnesota family $7,50; Pennsylvania do $6,25@6,50; high grades $7,25. Wheat quiet; Pennsylvania red $1,30; amber $1,33@1,35; Western red $1,31, 15; common to good white $1,25@1,33; Rye 81c. Corn scarce; yellow 63@68½c; mail 56c; white 55c. Oats in fair request; white 46c. Whisky; western $1,12. Butter easy; New York and Bradford county extras 36@38c; firsts 28@30c; Western extra 33@35c; rolls 24@26c. Cheese firm; New York fancy 14c; prime 12¾@13¾c; western fine 12¾@13¾c. Eggs nominal; Pennsylvania and Delaware fresh 13@13½c; western do 12@13c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—Cotton quiet but steady at 12¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged; family $5@6. Wheat in fair demand at $1,18@1,30. Corn scarce and firm and higher at 54@55c. Oats steady at 41@42c. Rye firm at 80c. Barley quiet and dull and weak; No. 2 spring $1,05@1,08. Pork easier at $22,50. Lard inactive; steam 13½c; kettle 14@14¼c. Bulk meats easier; shoulders held at 8¾c; clear rib 11¾c; clear nominally 12@12¼c. Bacon dull at 9¾, 12¾@13c. Whisky firm at $1,07. Butter firm; fancy 30c; choice 25@28c; prime 20@22c; common 15@18c. Sugar firm; C 7¾c; extra C 8¼c; New Orleans 8¾@9c; hards 10¼@10¾c; crushed 11¼c; powdered 10¾@11c; granulated 10¾c; coffee A 10¼c. Eggs 12c.

Boston.

BOSTON, April 17.—Flour steady and firm; western superfine $4,00@4,50; common extras $4,75@5,25; Wisconsin and Minnesota do $5,00@5,25; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6,00@7,25; Illinois $5,50@6,50; St. Louis $4,50; fancy Minnesota $7,25@9,50. Corn steady; 72@75c mixed and yellow. Oats in moderate demand; 46@55c for mixed and No. 2 white; rejected 43c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 17.—Flour steady. Wheat fairly active and a shade higher; No. 2 white Wabash $1,34; No 1 white Michigan $1,29; No. 2 $1,18; extra do $1,33; amber $1,23@1,26; rejected $1,14. Corn steady and in fair demand; high mixed 55c seller May; seller June 51c; July 52c; low mixed 54c; rejected 52c; damaged 49c. Oats steady and firm; No. 2 38c; seller May 41c; white 40¾c; Michigan 34@35c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 17.—Cotton quiet at 12¾c. Flour dull; extra $4,75; extra family $4,50. Wheat firm at $1,15@1,30. Corn firm at 45@46c. Oats dull at 29@42c. Rye firm at 83c. Pork $22,12½@23. Bulk meats: shoulders 8¼@8¾c; clear rib 12@12¼c loose. Bacon: shoulders 8¾@9c; clear rib 12¾@13c; clear sides 13¾@13¾c. Hams 13c. Lard firm; refined 14¼c; src—nominal offering. Butter quiet and easier; western prime to choice 22@25c; good to prime 20@22c. Petroleum dull and heavy; crude 8c; refined 14c. Coffee quiet and steady; Rio cargoes 18¾@18¾c; jobbing at 18¾@19¾c. Whisky firmer at $1,12¾.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17. — Clover seed 16¾@18¾c. Timothy seed unchanged. Petroleum nominal; 14¾c for refined; 11c for crude. Flour inactive; no demand except on local account; extra $4,25@4,87½; Minnesota family $7,50; Pennsylvania do $6,25@6,50; high grades $7,25. Wheat quiet; Pennsylvania red $1,30; amber $1,33@1,35; Western red $1,31, 15; common to good white $1,25@1,33; Rye 81c. Corn scarce; yellow 63@68½c; mail 56c; white 55c. Oats in fair request; white 46c. Whisky; western $1,12. Butter easy; New York and Bradford county extras 36@38c; firsts 28@30c; Western extra 33@35c; rolls 24@26c. Cheese firm; New York fancy 14c; prime 12¾@13¾c; western fine 12¾@13¾c. Eggs nominal; Pennsylvania and Delaware fresh 13@13½c; western do 12@13c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—Cotton quiet but steady at 12¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged; family $5@6. Wheat in fair demand at $1,18@1,30. Corn scarce and firm and higher at 54@55c. Oats steady at 41@42c. Rye firm at 80c. Barley quiet and dull and weak; No. 2 spring $1,05@1,08. Pork easier at $22,50. Lard inactive; steam 13½c; kettle 14@14¼c. Bulk meats easier; shoulders held at 8¾c; clear rib 11¾c; clear nominally 12@12¼c. Bacon dull at 9¾, 12¾@13c. Whisky firm at $1,07. Butter firm; fancy 30c; choice 25@28c; prime 20@22c; common 15@18c. Sugar firm; C 7¾c; extra C 8¼c; New Orleans 8¾@9c; hards 10¼@10¾c; crushed 11¼c; powdered 10¾@11c; granulated 10¾c; coffee A 10¼c. Eggs 12c.

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Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 17.—Flour steady. Wheat fairly active and a shade higher; No. 2 white Wabash $1,34; No 1 white Michigan $1,29; No. 2 $1,18; extra do $1,33; amber $1,23@1,26; rejected $1,14. Corn steady and in fair demand; high mixed 55c seller May; seller June 51c; July 52c; low mixed 54c; rejected 52c; damaged 49c. Oats steady and firm; No. 2 38c; seller May 41c; white 40¾c; Michigan 34@35c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 17.—Cotton quiet at 12¾c. Flour dull; extra $4,75; extra family $4,50. Wheat firm at $1,15@1,30. Corn firm at 45@46c. Oats dull at 29@42c. Rye firm at 83c. Pork $22,12½@23. Bulk meats: shoulders 8¼@8¾c; clear rib 12@12¼c loose. Bacon: shoulders 8¾@9c; clear rib 12¾@13c; clear sides 13¾@13¾c. Hams 13c. Lard firm; refined 14¼c; src—nominal offering. Butter quiet and easier; western prime to choice 22@25c; good to prime 20@22c. Petroleum dull and heavy; crude 8c; refined 14c. Coffee quiet and steady; Rio cargoes 18¾@18¾c; jobbing at 18¾@19¾c. Whisky firmer at $1,12¾.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,16½; No. 2 $1,15. No. 2 $1,08; No. 3 $1,04. Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed 43c. Oats steady; No. 2 33c. Barley dull at 75c. Rye quiet; No. 1 58c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, April 17.—Wheat steady; extra white Michigan $1,56; No. 1 white Michigan held at $1,46; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1,36. Corn steady at 66c. Barley lower, No. 1 Canada 95c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 17.—Petroleum firm at 11¾c for S. W. 110 test; 12¾c for P. W. 150 test, car lots cash.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Beeves: receipts 3,380 head, making 7,730 for the week, against 8,160 last week; average quality scarcely medium; prices 1c lower than Friday, but 3c to 4c lower than end of last Monday, except for choice and extra steers, and the market was uncommonly dull; a few selected extra steers 12½@12¾c; best lots of car load quality 12c; fair to prime steers ranged 9¼@11¾c; poor to medium 8@9c; coarse and inferior 6@7½c. Sheep: receipts 5,970 head, making 13,620 for the week, against 15,440 last week; market about steady at 4@5¾c for ordinary to fair, and 6@6¼c for choice sheep, with a dozen car loads clipped Ohio at 6¾ 6¼c, and 2 car loads Texas and Colorado at 4¾@5c. Lambs: receipts yesterday and to-day, 1,700 head, 22,210 for the week, against 18,660 last week; none in market; 6@6½c for mixed and No. 2 white; rejected 43c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 17.—Flour steady. Wheat fairly active and a shade higher; No. 2 white Wabash $1,34; No 1 white Michigan $1,29; No. 2 $1,18; extra do $1,33; amber $1,23@1,26; rejected $1,14. Corn steady and in fair demand; high mixed 55c seller May; seller June 51c; July 52c; low mixed 54c; rejected 52c; damaged 49c. Oats steady and firm; No. 2 38c; seller May 41c; white 40¾c; Michigan 34@35c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Cattle: receipts since Saturday, 5,000; market dull and buyers holding off for lower prices; sellers rather firm; good to choice well fatted steers of 1,050@1,300 pounds average at $4,50@5,25; with a good smooth drove of 1,100@1,300 lbs average $4,75@5,00; well assorted stock $3,90@4,75; native cows and heifers $2,75@4,00. Texans and Colorados $3,00@4,00. Hogs: receipts 6,500 head; market moderately active; 5@10c better; mixed and packed $7,60@7,90; bacon $7,80@8,00; light $7,75@8,00; skips $4,50@7,50; prime $8,00@8,80; shipments 2,500 head. Sheep: receipts 1,000 head; fairly active; common to choice $4,00@5,00.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—Beef cattle were dull this week, and prices rather lower; 3,200 head arrived, and sold at 4¾@5¾c for extra Pennsylvania and western steers; 5¼@5¾c for fair to good do., and 4¼@5c per pound gross for common, as to quality. Sheep steady; 5,500 head sold at 5½@7½c per pound gross, as to condition. Hogs dull; 7,000 head sold at $11,50@12,50 per 100 pounds net.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—Cattle active higher. Flour: only a small order business. Wheat firmer; $1,49. Corn steady at 48c. Oats quiet at 41c. Rye steady at 80. Whisky firm; Canada $1,05@1,08. Provisions: only a small jobbing trade.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 17.—Cotton quiet and steady at 12¾c; sales of 900 bales; receipts 740 bales; shipments 995 bales. Flour firm and unchanged. Corn quiet at 52c. Oats dull at 46@52c. Lard dull at 15¾c. Bacon quiet at 8¾, 12¾@12¾.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,16½; No. 2 $1,15. No. 2 $1,08; No. 3 $1,04. Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed 43c. Oats steady; No. 2 33c. Barley dull at 75c. Rye quiet; No. 1 58c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, April 17.—Wheat steady; extra white Michigan $1,56; No. 1 white Michigan held at $1,46; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1,36. Corn steady at 66c. Barley lower, No. 1 Canada 95c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 17.—Petroleum firm at 11¾c for S. W. 110 test; 12¾c for P. W. 150 test, car lots cash.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Beeves: receipts 3,380 head, making 7,730 for the week, against 8,160 last week; average quality scarcely medium; prices 1c lower than Friday, but 3c to 4c lower than end of last Monday, except for choice and extra steers, and the market was uncommonly dull; a few selected extra steers 12½@12¾c; best lots of car load quality 12c; fair to prime steers ranged 9¼@11¾c; poor to medium 8@9c; coarse and inferior 6@7½c. Sheep: receipts 5,970 head, making 13,620 for the week, against 15,440 last week; market about steady at 4@5¾c for ordinary to fair, and 6@6¼c for choice sheep, with

DAILY GAZETTE: TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1876.

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are rising, followed by falling barometer, northwest to northeast winds, cooler, followed by warmer, clearer weather.

The Easter Festival at Trinity

Was largely attended, and the church was filled to its utmost capacity at all three of the services, morning, afternoon and evening. The morning service included the celebration of the eucharist and the usual fine choral contributions; also a marked, appropriate and impressive sermon by the Rector. The three P. M. service was for the Sunday Schools, at which the various classes into which the schools are divided made their Easter offerings, which, we learn, amounted to $500. The choral service was appropriate to the occasion. At the 7:30 service the church was crowded as in the morning, and at this as at the other services, the music is said to have been very fine.

The offerings at the morning services amounted to $3,500, which, with the children's offerings aggregated over $4,000—and suggests a faithful ministry and devoted membership in the venerable and time-honored parish.

Vestry of St. James.

The following are the Vestry elect of St. James' P. E. Church for the ensuing year, viz.: F. R. Brunot, Wm. Kyle, Joseph Bell, Thomas Rosewell, George Lindsay, F. Armstrong and John Jackson.

An election for vestrymen was held on Easter Monday at Trinity Church, at which the following gentlemen were duly elected: John H. Shoenberger, Josiah King, Hon. Wilson McCandless, Henry G. Hale, H. L. Mason, Walter P. Marshall, Benj. Bakewell, Jr., C. L. Fitzhugh, Reuben Miller, Pho. H. Bailey, Andrew D. Smith, Dr. F. LeMoyne, T. C. Jenkins. There was a tie between two of the gentlemen voted for, causing one vacancy in the vestry, whereby another election is made necessary.

CHRIST CHURCH, ALLEGHENY—D. De Haven, Wm. Ralston, John Phillips, John Haworth, Henry Holdship, D. B. Oliver, W. H. Barnes, A. L. Robinson, P. H. Miller and John Doyle.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a meeting of the Managers of the Home for the Friendless the death of Mrs. E. D. Thompson having been announced, the following action was taken:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to take from our midst Mrs. E. D. Thompson, one of the oldest Managers of the Home for the Friendless, connected with it from its earliest commencement, and one of the warmest and most active advocates of its cause, giving to its support liberally of her means, and bringing to the management of its financial affairs that energy and ability for which she was so remarkable, laboring often up to and beyond her strength, and even when her failing health and removal from the city prevented her from taking so active a part as she had formerly done, yet she was always interested in its welfare and desirous of its best interests, therefore

Resolved, That in her death we have sustained a loss not easily replaced, and that we tender to her bereaved husband and family our warmest sympathy in their affliction and can only offer to them the sure consolation that she has ceased from her labors and entered into the rest that remaineth for the people of God.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the GAZETTE and *Chronicle*.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

THE U. S. DEPOSITORY.

A Protest From the Clearing House.

A meeting of the Clearing House Association was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of protesting against the proposed abolition of the United States Depository in this city. All the gentlemen present signed a petition setting forth that the Clearing House would respectfully recommend that the Depository be retained and continued in Pittsburgh, for the reason that it aids materially in facilitating the business of all the banks in this part of the State, and is a necessary convenience to the general business of the community. Mr. John Harper, as President of the Association, was also directed to prepare and transmit to the Congressional Committee in charge of the matter a memorial setting forth at greater length and in more detail the facts contained in the petition.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN ALLEGHENY.

A Little Boy's Head Fatally Crushed Under a Heavy Wagon.

About half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon a very sad accident occurred on North avenue, near Arch street, Allegheny, a little boy named James Crea being the victim. It appears that the lad had been stealing a ride on the platform of car No. 36 of the Pleasant Valley street railroad when, after the car had crossed Arch street, going towards Federal street, he jumped off the car, but by the suddenness of the leap he was thrown to the ground. The car was closely followed by a large four horse wagon loaded with stone, and owned by Fred. Altvator, and before the driver was able to stop the wagon the front wheel had passed over the boy's head, crushing it terribly. The boy was carried to a house near by, where he expired in a few moments. The body was then removed to his late home, No. 183 Juniata street. He was a son of Mr. John Crea, a moulder. The driver has the reputation of being a careful man. The Coroner was notified and he deputized Alderman Larkin to hold an inquest this morning.

THE DORN MURDER CASE.

Fred. Meyers on Trial for Killing Adam Dorn.

Yesterday the case of Fred. Meyers, a Third avenue saloon keeper, was placed on trial in the Criminal Court, Judges Kirkpatrick and White on the bench. The history of this case is still fresh in the minds of the public. It was on the 20th of February last that Dorn was in Meyer's saloon, and at a late hour of the night, while sleeping on a bench, his alleged slayer, who had taken a poker, heated it almost to a white heat, and after flourishing it around his head a few times, drove it into Dorn's groin, inflicting a mortal wound, which resulted on the 16th of March. Witnesses testified that Meyers charged Dorn with stealing his watch and chain, and they had been talking cross to each other all day, but more so than is usual with persons under the influence of liquor. Witnesses testified at the Coroner's inquest, as also on the stand yesterday, that Meyers threatened to send Dorn to hell, and after the wound had been inflicted, refused to let any one go for a doctor, saying that it was no use.

Coyle and Reardon represent the defence, while Wm. Still represents District Attorney Montooth. The case is exciting comparatively little attention, no doubt because of the character of the parties.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The spectacular features of the play of "Julius Cæsar" have never been excelled in this city, and they alone comprise an attraction well worth seeing. It would be hardly fair to criticise the initial performance, for the reason that the difficulties encountered in getting everything in good running order, and drilling into the supernumeraries a knowledge of what would be required of them, are greater than one unacquainted with the details of stage management would imagine. Of the three representatives of the leading *roles*, Messrs. Gotthold, Roberts and Aldrich, the former bore off the palm. The auxiliaries were as numerous as the stage accommodations would permit. The scenery, costumes, armors and emblems were exceptionally fine.

Academy of Music.

It could hardly be exaggeration to say that no one at the Academy last night was disappointed in "Pique." Many encominms heralded the play and it proved to be worthy of all that has been said of it. It is intensely thrilling, and every act closes with a carefully wrought and effective situation. As we predicted yesterday, the company that performed it is an excellent one—exceptionably good, indeed. Mr. James Hardie, who enacted the part of *Maître Standish*, a staunch old Puritan, is one of the best leading men we ever saw. Mrs. Jeffreys-Lewis, the leading lady, while possessing the mental ability, has hardly the physical vigor necessary to a thoroughly satis actory rendition of the character of *Mabel Reafrew*. In sketching this character the author has drawn as contemptible a specimen of femininity as ever found representation on a stage. Owen Fawcett, whose *Prof. Cavalader* in the "Big Bonanza" is well remembered, is included in the cast, appearing as *Sammy Dimple*. "Pique" is destined to have a week's successful run.

Library Hall.

It should not be forgotten that the benefit to Geo. M. Wallace is fixed for this evening. Those who are announced to appear in his behalf are a well known array, to render superfluous any mention on our part. The entertainment promises to be and doubtless will be a very attractive one in every respect.

Stephen C. Foster's Serenaders.

Of the coming events in the amusement world none promise more brightly than the minstrel entertainment of Mr. Stephen C. Foster's serenaders, in Library Hall, in the first week of May. The troop is composed of young gentlemen of Allegheny, who have been diligently trained in the parts which they will essay. The proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted to the benefit of the Young Women's Boarding Home of Allegheny, and as there are few worthier objects of assistance, no doubt the public will make successful this effort in its behalf.

Buy the Black Hills out and out, a new cake sold by all grocers, contains as much gold as can be found in many of the western hills. Buy it and stay at home.

THE WORKINGMEN'S PARTY.

Opening Session of the National Labor Convention—The Objects of the Convention Diversely Stated by Different Chairmen—Internationalists, Social Democrats, and Trades Union Men Clasping Hands on the Labor Question—A New Party Suggested.

In pursuance of a call issued by a convention of workingmen which met in Tyrone, Pa., in December last, a National Labor Convention was organized in Lafayette Hall, corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street yesterday morning at eleven o'clock. At the opening hour there were about three hundred persons present, and among them there was a conspicuous absence of broadcloth. Without exception the men bore the marks of toil, and in the collection of faces there were many that shone with the light of superior intelligence. The elements composing the convention were taken from the various organizations now agitating question of labor, and social reforms, and the trades union men, gave the Internationalist and the Social Democrat a hearty welcome. The delegates represented nearly every known trade, and they came from all points of the compass, the representation from the Eastern and Middle States predominating.

A temporary organization was effected by the election to the chair of Mr. J. L. Wright, of the Tailor's Union, one of the leading spirits in the present movement. Just after the organization the following telegram was received and read to the convention:

DETROIT, MICH., April 17, 1876.

To the President of the National Labor Convention:

"Three cheers for the Labor Convention and delegates. Hip! Hip! Hurrah! May you prosper in the abolishment of the wages system. C. ARRENS."

"For four hundred social Democrats."

THE OBJECTS OF THE CONVENTION.

Apropos of the dispatch, the Chairman said that whatever might be the political intentions of the Social Democrats, they were right on the labor question. He disclaimed that the present convention had any political purpose in view, its object being the education of the laborer to a proper appreciation of his rights, and, so far as possible, to provide means to prevent him from being overworked, and to have him properly paid.

Then the Committee on Credentials submitted a report showing that at that time ninety-five delegates were present. Then a committee on permanent organization was appointed, and a recess was taken until two o'clock.

There was an increased attendance at the afternoon session. After the organization the following list of permanent officers was reported, and the gentlemen were duly accredited to the several offices for which they had been selected: For President, John M. Davis; Vice Presidents, J. L. Wright; F. M. Harland, John Stine, A. Storer and G. Loubrept; Secretaries, Fred Farner, H. M. Talbot, F. Widemer; Sergeants-at-Arms, George Stuvesant and John Conway; Treasurer, George Blair.

The permanent President, Mr. John M. Davis, then briefly returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him. He said that this was one of a series of conventions that had been held by the laboring men for the past fifteen years, but which thus far had not succeeded in attaining the objects for which they struggled. It is hoped that the present body will arrive at a solution of the labor question. In this convention the representations are more diversified than had ever congregated together before. The most extreme wings were here represented, and it must be borne in mind that without harmony there is no success. It is proposed not only to lay down a political platform, but to take such action that the laboring men of the country will be filled with enthusiasm of the movement, and the cause will then move forward more satisfactorily than ever before.

Following the address of the chairman the delegates were provided with tickets with their names inscribed thereon, so that during the session of the convention it could be known who had the right to the floor.

The Committee on Credentials then submitted an additional report admitting a number of other delegates from different lodges in this State, and one delegate from a labor organization in Indiana. Under this arrangement it was found that one hundred and six delegates were present.

WORKINGMEN'S POLITICAL TENDENCIES.

The Secretary then read a letter from the Detroit Cigar Makers Union, expressing sympathy with the objects of this convention, and assuring it of cordial co-operation. The letter was received with applause. Resolutions adopted by the iron workers, of Niles, Ohio, declaring that they had been persistently deceived by the leaders of the Democratic and Republican parties, and pledging themselves to support the Labor Reform party in opposition to the old organizations, were next read and received with rapturous applause, and referred to the Committee on Resolutions. A communication from two labor organizations, sections of the Iron Workers Association, one in Philadelphia and one in Camden, expressing regret at being unable to be represented in the present convention, but assuring the present body that its objects were fully approved of, and would be co-operated in by their correspondents, followed. The communication was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The following was then announced as the Committee on Resolutions: James L. Wright, Chairman; George Blair, P. J. McGuire, H. Wallace, George W. Henderson, Wm. Emerson, W. T. Taylor, J. Harlibert Peat, F. A. Armstrong, Sylvester Greth, Isaac Davis, Wm. Haller, E. Strasser, John Smith, D. McGraw, W. T. Powell, Leubkert, Widemeyer, Cornelius Kelley, H. M. Torbett.

THE INTERNATIONALISTS' POSITION.

Mr. Wedemeyer, of the International Society, was here permitted, after some additional discussion, to read a communication reviewing at great length the question of labor, from the standpoint of Internationalist principles, and advocating, as the only relief for the mechanics from the oppression of capital, the establishment of co-operative manufacturing enterprises, to take the place of those now controlled by capitalists. This can only be done through comprehensive and free associations of the wages laborers.

The most perfect associations were the trade organizations, and these in turn should be consolidated all over the world, so that the organization should finally embrace all classes of wages workmen, from the day laborer to the skilled artisan. (applause.) Such an organization can only be adequately protected through politics, and through this channel such a comprehensive organization would soon make the power of the alleged (spiritualistic) Spirit. Before such an organization has been accomplished it would be a wanton waste of power to attempt a battle against the two great parties of the country, and to be accomplished it should be made the duty of workingmen to remain away from the polls altogether (applause). The party of the working classes must be entirely distinct from all parties composed in any measure of the property classes, and antagonistic to all such parties. In conclusion the communication recommended that a labor congress be held in Philadelphia in July, 1876, for the purpose of beginning the organization of the workingmen's party.

The Committee on Hall then reported that Schiller Hall, corner of Fourth avenue and Liberty street had been secured for the use of the Convention.

INTERNATIONALISTS DENOUNCED.

Then upon the motion of Mr. Wallace a letter was read from the German Workingmen's Association of New York, in answer to the communication read by Mr. Redemeyer. It asserted that its experience with the Internationalists taught it that the Internationalists were frauds, and that the Social Democrats were swindlers. The cry of the laboring men, said the letter, should be down with the Internationalists, and with the Social Democrats, and then the cause of labor would advance.

Mr. Wallace—I would like to make a word of explanation.

Chairman Davis—Not a word!

Mr. Wallace—Not a word of explanation?

Chairman Davis—Not a word about such dirty linen as that.

A delegate—I move it be referred. The motion prevailed.

NO STAR CHAMBER PROCEEDINGS.

Then Mr. George Robinson moved that after to-day all outsiders, except the representatives of the press, be excluded from the hall.

A delegate said that many of the spectators were workingmen, and as all that are not delegates are to be excluded from the floor, he would be sorry to have the motion prevail. Action upon the motion was postponed until to-morrow morning, but the vote was reconsidered, and after powerful speeches against the motion by Mr. Kling and others—who declared their willingness and desire that their employers and all others should know their sentiments upon this question of labor, which was so vital to the men who were here to legislate for the benefit of their fellow-workmen—it was laid upon the table.

The following from the Committee on Ways and Means reported that $27 had already been donated since the opening of the Convention, and recommended that $125 be collected, to provide for the dissemination of the proceedings of the Convention in the German and English languages. Then it was moved that an equal assessment upon all the delegates be made. The motion was generally opposed, as many of the delegates had come from long distances, and it was resolved to make up the required amount by voluntary contribution.

A communication from Horace H. Day, of New York City, expressing sympathy with the objects, and suggesting that a hard money platform be adopted was read, and with accompanying resolutions was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

At this juncture Mr. Robinson moved for an adjournment until this morning at 9 o'clock, and there being no probability of an early report from the Committee on Resolutions an adjournment was taken until the time designated.

J. F. Penzold.

Formerly of the firm of Penzold & Carson, Merchant Tailors, has opened an establishment at 183 Smithfield street, with a full line of Saitings, embracing all the latest novelties and choicest designs for gentlemens' wear. His assortment is large, with the finest selections from the French and English markets, as well as a full stock of domestic fabrics. His experience is a guarantee that the tastes of the most fastidious can be suited. He employs none but the best of workmen, and suits will be made to measure at reasonable figures.

BIBLE WORK.

Forty-Sixth Annual Report of the Ladies' Bible Society of Allegheny.

The annual meeting of the Ladies' Bible Society of Allegheny was held in Rev. Dr. Swift's church on Monday, April 3d, at three o'clock P. M. The President, Mrs. F. R. Brunot, opened the meeting by reading a portion of Scripture with some appropriate remarks, followed in prayer by the Secretary, after which the following report was read and adopted:

To the President and Managers:

Almost half a century has passed since the organization of the Ladies' Bible Society of Allegheny.

It may be fitting in this Centennial year, when there seems to be a general gathering up of the past, that we, too, take some backward glances. In doing so we have brought to our view the old Presbyterian church that stood on the corner of what was then called Second Bank and West Common, now, corner of Stockton and Sherman avenues. In this church were gathered a few earnest, Christian women, whose hearts God had opened to receive His Word, and, feeling its living power in their souls, were encouraged to devise means to spread abroad the "good tidings of salvation" to others who were less favored than themselves.

The first meeting held is dated Allegheny town, May 19th, 1830.

In the following year the first annual sermon was preached from Zachariah: 8, 25, by Rev. Dr. Black, of beloved memory. In the same year the society became auxiliary to the American Bible Society. In the year 1870 it was proposed that in connection with former work, Bible women should be engaged whose whole time should be given to visiting the destitute portions of the city, relieving the distressed, and ministering to the sick, thus introducing the "Word of Life" into homes hitherto destitute of spiritual knowledge. Twenty-seven thousand one hundred and thirty visits have been made by the Bible-women during that time. Since the organization the amount collected, as near as we can learn, has been ten thousand three hundred and thirty-one dollars and eighty-five cents. Three thousand six hundred and twenty-nine Bibles and Testaments have been distributed. During the present year the meetings have been regularly held on the first Monday of each month and have been well attended. The loving and harmonious spirit has pervaded all our meetings, and while we have cared for others, we have found that truly it is more blessed to give than to receive.

The number of visits made by the three Bible women employed during the past year was six thousand four hundred and seventy. A visitor writes: "God sometimes gives us encouragement in our work, for which I trust we shall give all the glory to Him. A woman whom I have visited for some time told me, when I first became acquainted with her, that her son, her only support, gave her a great deal of trouble. They were frequently visited, and the boy taken to Sabbath school regularly. He now not only reads the Bible himself, but has invited two other boys to come to his mother's house every evening, that they may read and study it together." The same visitor again writes: "A woman who has been afflicted for many years, but without the rest of faith, whom I have often encouraged to claim the promises and believe that they were written for herself, on my last visit was quite happy in a quiet state of mind in which I never saw her before. Let God alone be praised for this, for Job says: 'When He giveth quietness, who then can make trouble.'"

Another visitor writes April, 1875. "Three several families who were not church-going people, but who began to feel a great interest in the Saviour, have moved from my district. The dullness of the times is the great cause. One family I particularly regretted, but perhaps they are thus removed to remind us that God can work without our instrumentality as well as with it, so in our prayers we will commit them to Him. Among new families I visited this month were two widows living together with their sons. The boys have signed the temperance pledge; they have added to their pledge not to use tobacco in any form, and, said they, we mean to keep the whole pledge."

Mrs. S. writes, September, 1875: "A man, whose wife had lately died, I found sitting on the floor surrounded by his five little children; he was very sad, as might be expected, but I told him that God will care for him and his little ones if he would put his trust in Him. He acknowledged the truth of what I said. A woman in the same house is doing all she can for the children. I urged her in her good work, assuring her that God would bless her. I visited a colored woman who was lying very sick; she had a sister waiting upon her whom I entreated to read the scriptures to her; she told me they had no Bible; I gave them one. The poor sick woman seemed to be delighted, pressing the book to her heart, and promising to make good use of it. I exhorted her to do so, feeling confident that God would comfort her and give her light in the dark hour of death. She has since died. This visitor has sold and given twenty-four Bibles during the year.

Prayer meetings have been held among the families where Bible-women visit. A visitor, among the Christian lady, has had under her care four, and sometimes five, prayer meetings every week during the past winter. She feels that the presence of Christ has been enjoyed in these meetings. There have also been meetings conducted by the other Bible-women.

In the retrospect we have taken of the past we are encouraged to press forward in the work of Bible instruction. It is true that, at the present time, we see the enemies of morality and truth gathering all their forces in a solid phalanx, except God's word from our public institutions of education. But God reigneth! He will bring to naught the counsel of wicked men, and cause the blessed influences of His Holy Word to permeate and purify our nation, until the whole earth shall be filled with the knowledge and glory of God. "And men shall be blessed in *Him*, and all nations shall call Him blessed."

We regret to record the death of one of our most esteemed members, Mrs. Spratt. Through the infirmities of age and bodily weakness, she had been prevented for some time past from meeting with us, yet we felt that in her the Bible Society had a true and faithful friend. She was taken as a shock of corn fully ripe in its season. She rests from her labors and her works do follow her. She bequeathed to our society the sum of one thousand dollars.

The following officers and Board of Managers were selected for the ensuing year:

President—Mrs. Felix R. Brunot.

Vice President—Mrs. Eliza Sands.

Secretary—Mrs. C. A. Oudry.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Robt. S. Hays.

Treasurer—Mrs. Rev. E. E. Swift.

Librarian—Miss Mary Herron.

Managers—Mrs. Sawyer, Mrs. Dr. Sproull, Mrs. Cochrane, Mrs. A. Patterson, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Eaton, Miss Porterfield, Miss Pressly, Mrs. R. S. Millar, Mrs. Dr. Millar, Mrs. Jessie Smith, Mrs. Wm. Cooper, Mrs. Rev. Dr. Cooper, Mrs. O. O. Phillips, Mrs. McCombs, Mrs. Cole, Miss Mary Whitten, Miss M. Bryan, Mrs. Wm. Blakely, Mrs. Dr. Brinton, Miss Annie Bissell. Honorary—Miss E. Sproull, Mrs. Banks and Mrs. Jemison.

MRS. C. A. OUDRY, Secretary.

SPRING STYLE IN HATS.

McCORD & CO.

Are Receiving Daily All the Latest

Styles in Hats for Spring wear. No house in the city keeps so great a variety in qualities and prices. Please call and examine. 131 Wood street.

A Toast.

Two Important Discoveries! The discovery of America by Columbus, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery; the one opening up to mankind a new continent, the other a fountain of health, which is indispensable to the full enjoyment of life and its blessings. In response to the above sentiment come the unsolicited attestations of tens of thousands of grateful patients, who have been relieved of chronic ailments through its instrumentality. Those voices are limited to no one locality, but from every city, village, and hamlet, in our broad domain, as well as from other climes, and in the strange utterances of foreign tongues, like the confused murmur of many waters, come unfeigned and hearty commendations. It is, in combination with the Pleasant Purgative Pellets, the great depurator of the age. Under its benign action eruptions disappear, excessive waste is checked, the nerves are strengthened, and health, long banished from the system, resumes her reign and re-establishes her throne. Sold by druggists the world over. All who have thoroughly tested its virtues in the diseases for which it is recommended unite in pronouncing it the great Medical Discovery of the age.

For Gentlemen.

Mr. Wm. Ladley, Merchant Tailor, Nos. 11 and 13 Fifth avenue, desires to announce to the public that he has just received a fine assortment of goods for Spring wear. Mr. Ladley's long experience, and the high reputation he has attained in the business, is a sufficient guarantee of perfect satisfaction being rendered in all cases. Mr. L. has reduced his prices, and is prepared to make business suits of English and French Cassimeres, and dress suits of the finest Diagonals and French Crepes, from thirty dollars upward.

Fine Dry Goods at Auction.

To accommodate our numerous customers, we will offer our stock at auction,

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENING.

Sale to commence at 7 o'clock.

As our sale, day and evening, is without reserve, to close out our business, many rare bargains may be secured.

J. B. HEARD & Co.,
No. 118 Federal street, Allegheny.
Late 52 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

Floral.

Hanging baskets at 131 Fifth avenue and Diamond Market. Knox fruit farm and nurseries.

Imported Fabrics.

J. B. Carson, No. 48 Sixth street, is now showing a full line of the latest styles in imported fabrices, and solicits an inspection of his stock, feeling confident he will be able to please the most fastidious taste.

Mozart Hall.

This commodious and eligible hall, of central and convenient location, and very suitable for lodge purposes, is offered for rent very low. Size 50 by 90 feet. Apply to C. G. Hammer & Sons, No. 48 Seventh avenue.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Reiseck Bros., bankrupts, this city. Order made for a meeting of creditors on the 26th inst.

John A. Carothers, bankrupt, city. Register's report of the ascertainment of real estate sold, presented and confirmed absolute.

Wm. Dilworth, bankrupt, city. Sale of certain bonds confirmed.

Bakewell & Marthens vs. Wettach Bros., debtors, city. Rule granted on said debtors to show cause why they should not be adjudged bankrupts. Returnable on the 25th inst.

Zug & Co., bankrupts, city. Register's report of first meeting of creditors presented and order made for a proper conveyance of bankrupts' estate to said trustees.

John A. Carothers, bankrupt, city. Register's report presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Howard Greer, bankrupt, Beaver county. Hearing on the rule on the assignee to show cause, continued to the 25th inst.

Jno. Caskey vs. Jonas Johnston. Plaintiff took a non-suit.

David Ewing vs. James Rafferty; an appeal from the judgment of an alderman in reference to a claim for work and labor done.

Jared M. Brush vs. A. D. Miller, *sci fa.* on a mechanics' lien. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Jac vs. Einstein & Co.
Kierholzer, in trust, vs. Hanna.
Thompson vs. Onions & Baldwin.
McDonald vs. McDonald & Jackson.
Hopff vs. Barton & Co.
Britton et ux. vs. Rose et al.
Kuhn vs. Meskimmens.
Boeltzer vs. Listman.
Schober vs. Schumacher.
Stumpp vs. same.

Criminal Court.

Trial List for To-Day.

Commonwealth vs.	McCallester, et al.,
P. J. Sweeney,	Jno. R. Black,
J. S. Bell,	Fred Bikige,
J. Schaber,	Jas. Kalcher.
J. Mink,	Dani. Kaylor,
Jos. Carr,	Pat Shannon,
Jno. H. Goe,	Martin Joyce,
W. E. Lee et al.	Jno. C. Dolan,
L. Reigard,	M. J. Clark,
J. Parker.	Mary J. Hays et al.,
J. Myer,	Mary J Hays,
F. Riddle,	H. Marks,
M. Turney,	Thos. Patch,
H. Schafer,	O. Downs,
Jno. Griffin,	J. Eichley.

BEWARE.

Efforts to Entice Young Girls to Ruin.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The Woman's Christian Association of Pittsburgh and Allegheny has received the following circular from the Philadelphia Woman's Christian Association: Already young girls have left our cities, and others are making efforts to do so. Please publish this to prevent as far as possible the appalling results which must follow such a procedure:

Centennial—Danger!

A VOICE OF WARNING.

The Woman's Christian Association of Philadelphia desires to call your attention to a basis letter addressed to young girls, which has been circulated broadcast through the country. It purports to come from "Hayes, Arlington & Co.," professing to be "Agents for the Centennial Committee," and offers remunerative situations in the Centennial Exposition, besides expenses paid, and wages in advance. Girls are advised not to consult their parents, but to come without their knowledge.

We are assured that there is no such firm connected with the Centennial Commission, and the circular is in reality only a vile scheme to entrap the innocent into ruin. We appeal to you, then, by all your sacred responsibilities as parents, guardians or editors, to do your utmost to counteract this nefarious plan, by exposure and warning. We entreat you to disseminate the knowledge of the facts as extensively as possible, that the unweary may have their minds prepared for it, and by God's grace be preserved for the not spread to entrap them.

GRAND OPENING

OF OUR

SECOND INVOICE

OF

CHOICE SPRING GOODS.

One of our buyers has just returned from the Eastern cities with the greatest bargains ever known in this market. All-wool suits to order, $16; all-wool Pants to order, $5. We closed an immense line of Boys' Suits, all-wool made and trimmed in the latest and best style, long and short Pants, $7; worth $12. And all other styles from $1.75 upwards, worth fifty per cent. more. We closed a large line of all-wool Dark Cass. Coats, only $5; worth $10. An immense assortment of White Vests at $1.50 and $2. Men's Suits, all-wool, $7; Men's Suits at $5. Come and see

STRASSBURGER & JOSEPH,
161 Federal street, Allegheny.

SPRING STYLE IN HATS.

McCORD & CO.

Are Receiving Daily All the Latest

Styles in Hats for Spring wear. No house in the city keeps so great a variety in qualities and prices. Please call and examine. 131 Wood street.

The Great Sale Comes off To-day.

To day, at ten A. M., there will be offered at auction, at the stables on Fountain street, sixty head of Horses and Mules, of the most desirable qualities and ages. Mr. John Boyd having established a prosperous teaming business with some of the best firms in the city, has concluded to engage in other business, and therefore offers his whole stock of Horses, Harness and Wagons at auction sale. A half-bred English Stallion and one very handsome Canadian Stallion, both jet black, will be among the lot offered. This is an opportunity to secure a well established business and extra bargains in a good selection of Horses.

Removal.

M. T. MCELHERT,
Mercant Tailor,
has removed from
No. 47 North Diamond street, to
124 FEDERAL STREET.

Removal.

R. A. Hall, dealer in Wigs, Toupees, Curls, Frizzes and Human Hair Ornaments, has removed from No. 79 Fourth avenue to 55 Fourth avenue, second floor.

Fashionable Suits

made to order from the choicest material, and at greatly reduced prices, can now be obtained at the popular merchant tailoring establishment of J. B. Carson, No. 48 Sixth street.

Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny.

Stockholders individually liable. Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits.

Buy Your Seeds

Of Siemmons & Grimes, Knox fruit farm and nurseries, 131 Fifth avenue and Diamond Market.

OUR COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

The Chamber of Commerce Delegation on Freight Rates—Addresses Concerning Pittsburgh's Intercourse With Brazil.

The Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce held their regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, at their rooms in the Germania bank building. Hon. Thos. M. Howe occupied the chair. Capt. J. T. Stockdale was elected Secretary. The committee appointed to choose delegates to go to Washington and lay before the Congressional Committee on Commerce, the grievances of the merchants of this city in relation to the freight discriminations of the Pennsylvania railroad, and to urge the passage of Hon. J. H. Hopkins' bill regulating freight rates, submitted their report, which was accepted, and the accompanying list of delegates, which has already been published in the GAZETTE, was approved. Mr. Henry Holdship was, on motion of Mr. Walters, added to the list. The names of the delegates were then called, and the following gentlemen signified their intention of going to Washington in pursuance of their appointment. H. W. Oliver, S. Bepmer, David Hostetter, Maross Jenkins, J. G. Siebeneck, T. B. Sweaningen, M. F. Herron, R. P. Duff, Frank Bissell, George M. Coffin, D. W. C. Carroll, Chas. Arbuthnot, Philip Reymer, J. Vannote, A. W. Howard, W. P. Logan, Jared M. Brush, Jacob H. Walter, Capt. J. T. Stockdale, Jacob Wainwright, Daniel Wallace, Henry Holdship, and M. F. Marvin. The merchants did not display an alarming alacrity in responding in the affirmative, and that fact was made the subject for critical comment by those who thought that the leading business men of Pittsburgh should devote at least two days to an effort to remedy an evil that is so seriously affecting their commercial interests. Several gentlemen promised to obtain substitutes, and on motion of Mr. Marshall the committee was authorized to add to its number such merchants as they thought would add to its influence. The delegation left last night on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and will appear before the committee at ten o'clock this morning.

After the above business had been disposed of the Chamber listened to an address from Dr. Donnelly in reference to the Nation's Imperial guest, Dom Pedro, and his Brazilian empire. He referred to the products, exports, and imports of Brazil, and said that the cultivation of trade relations with that rapidly developing country would greatly redound to the benefit of Pittsburg, whose manufactured articles, and coal, iron, oil, &c. are already used there to a large extent and the demand for which will increase with its prosperity. The government of Brazil, the speaker said, is a liberal constitutional monarchy, which was proclaimed on the 7th of April, 1822, on its separation from Portugal, and the present constitution, adopted on the 25th of March, 1824, is now the recognized law of the country. It provides for four powers in the State, the Legislative, Judiciary Executive and moderating power or Royal prerogative. The Legislative power is vested in a National Assembly of two Houses, a Senate and a House of Deputies, and a Legislative Assembly for the Provinces; the President of the latter being appointed by the Emperor. The Senators are elected for life and receive $1,800 per annum, the Deputies for four years and receive $1,200 per annum and traveling expenses. The nobility are not hereditary, and the titles, conferred by the Emperor on distinguished persons, are of Dom orders, Marquis, Count, Viscount and Baron. The religion of the State is Roman Catholic, but religious toleration is one of the fundamental principles of the constitution, and there is no prescription on account of color. The slave trade was abolished in 1853, and no slaves have been born in Brazil since 1871. Dom Pedro is 50 years old, and ascended the throne in 1841, at the age of 16 years. Dr. Donnelly was followed by Mr. T. B. Roberts, who spent several years in Brazil superintending the construction of a railroad. The chief point in his address was that owing to the freight discriminations of the railroads, Pittsburgh would never be able to transport its products to the Atlantic coast by rail and compete in that way with eastern cities for the trade of foreign countries. It would therefore be obliged to rely principally upon the Ohio river for the exportation of articles intended for South American countries, and as the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi would probably result in the admission of ships possibly as far up as St. Louis, this city should command a large proportion of South American trade. Rev. Mr. Blackford, who spent sixteen years in Brazil as a missionary, said that the manufactures of that nation are very few, and that foreign countries are depended upon for all heavy manufactured articles. Pittsburgh plows are in use in some parts of the country, and as the great advantages springing from them become more apparent the demand increases. Brazilians are total strangers to many tools and labor saving apparatuses in common use in the United States, and Mr. Blackford thought that when they become better acquainted with our many useful inventions a thriving trade in them would spring up between the two countries. The speaker confirmed the statement of Dr. Donnelly in reference to religious toleration.

At the conclusion of Mr. Blackford's remarks the Chamber adjourned.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Edward Johnston et ux. to Ella M. O'Reilly, April 5, 1876; two lots on Forty-fifth street, Seventeenth ward. Other considerations and.....$100
Hotaken Saving Bank to Jno. Bredin, same, Oct. 6, 1875; lot in Indiana township on Tenth street. Consideration.....$400
George Finley et ux. to John C. Matthew, July 24, 1871; lot in Twenty-first ward, on Wilson street. Consideration.....$500
J. McCully et ux. to Thatcher Perkins, July 24, 1874; lot in Sixth ward, Allegheny, on Market street. Consideration.....$600
Same to same, July 29, 1874; lot on same street. Consideration.....$1,000
Thomas O'Brien to Ellen Mead, April 1, 1876; lot in McKeesport, on Third street. Consideration.....$600
Michael Mead, et ux. to Thomas O'Brien, April 10, 1876; same as above. Consideration.....$500
Trustees of McKeesport R. R. Church to Z. H. McIlvain, April 1, 1876; lot on Penn street, McKeesport. Consideration.....$400
Robert Gilliford to John Bird, February 1, 1875; half of lot on Randolph street, Tarentum. Consideration.....$110
Stephen Black to Samuel Black, August 28, 1875; same as above. Consideration.....$100
N. Miller, et ux. to same, September 20, 1856; lot on same street. Consideration.....$100
Samuel Black, et ux. to A. V. Kipp, February 26, 1876; lot and half lot above mentioned. Consideration.....$1,800
Peter Springer, et ux. to John McCallister, April 1, 1876; 1324 400, in Findlay township. Consideration.....$6,929
A. O. Miller, et ux. to Robert Miller, April 8, 1876; five lots in Reserve township, in Gallagher's plan. Consideration.....$10,000
H. H. Fife, Sheriff, to W. L. Dixon, April 8, 1876; interest of John Walker in lot on Evergreen Hamlet road, Shaler township. Consideration.....$50
Same to Jay T. Howard, March 18, 1876; interest of P. Moran in lot on Liberty street, Sixteenth ward. Consideration.....$50
John H. Hare, Sheriff, to the City Insurance Company, June 26, 1875; lot on Hopper street, lot on Hazel street, Seventh ward. Consideration.....$300
City Insurance Company to Margaret Ryan, January 31, 1876; same as above. Consideration.....$300
John Boettner et ux. to Ernest Brockmeier, April 20, 1876; lot in Twenty-sixth ward, on Sidney street. Consideration.....$1,000
Joseph Orr to Annie W. Ross, June 5, 1875; lot in Thirty second ward, on Railroad street. Consideration.....$4,000
Joseph Taggart et ux. to Jacob Irvin, June 29, 1872; lot in Second ward, Allegheny, on Irwin avenue. Consideration.....$1,000

Summer Resort.

Idlewood Cottage, at Idlewood Station, P. C. & St. L. R. R., about five miles from this city, opens May 20, 1876. This favorite resort offers rare inducements to business men, as the day can be spent in the city, and a short ride will enable them to return to their family in the evening.

What can be Cheaper?

Of all reductions that have taken place since the panic rolled its destructive waves over the country, perhaps no article of trade has been brought so low as the sum of ready-made clothing and also suits to order.